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MISCELLANEOUS.

—785—

Famine in Ireland—Potatoe Cultivation.

I am strongly disposed to believe, that the indolent and turbulent habits of the lower Irish can never be corrected, while the potatoe system enables them to increase so much beyond the regular demand for labour.—MALTHUS

We are truly glad to observe the readiness with which all classes of our countrymen are coming forward to relieve the starving peasantry of Ireland. Meetings have already been held to promote this object, and subscriptions entered into, in London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and in this city, and other principal towns. We hope the contributions will be liberal, and universal. If prompt and efficient assistance be not afforded, it is impossible to estimate the extent of the misery that must ensue. Sir Edward O'Brien stated in his place in the House of Commons, and the statement has since been confirmed in all its parts, that owing to the failure of last potatoe crop, the peasantry in that part of Ireland bordering on the Shannon, amounting to above 700,000 souls, were in a state of extreme destitution, and had nothing but a miserable mixture, consisting of a little oatmeal, nettles, and water-cresses to subsist upon! Nor is the distress confined to this district only: It extends throughout the counties of Cork, Kerry, Roscommon, Mayo, &c. In some parishes the potatoes, after being planted, have been again dug from the ground and eaten; and the want of seed will, it is feared, render the next crop extremely deficient. If to these evils we add the prevalence of typhus fever, our readers will be able to form a pretty correct idea of the truly miserable condition of the people of Ireland, and of the necessity of stepping forward, without delay, to contribute their aid to rescue them from the ravages of famine and death.

But while we trust that every possible effort will be made to afford that immediate relief which the urgency of the crisis demands, we also trust that the attention of the public will be called to an examination of the causes which have led to so deplorable a state of things. Until this has been done, it will be in vain to attempt measures for preventing its future recurrence. Before an effectual remedy can be applied, it is necessary that we should know whence the disease really proceeds. And such an inquiry will be reckoned the more indispensable, if it be true, as we are convinced it is, that the very same causes which have produced the degradation of the Irish peasantry, and reduced them to their present starving condition, are now at work in this country; and that such as Ireland is, Britain will become, if the operation of these causes be not powerfully counteracted.

We have reflected a good deal on this subject, and we have no hesitation in stating it to be our deliberate conviction, that the miserable condition of the Irish peasantry, their redundant numbers and degraded habits, and the famine raging amongst them, are principally to be ascribed to the rapid extension of the potatoe cultivation, and to the circumstance of the bulk of population having become habitually dependant on that root for the greater part of their food. This opinion has, we are aware, the disadvantage of being rather singular. The introduction of the potatoe has been generally considered as having been productive of the most inestimable benefit to this part of the world. But, although we do not go quite so far as to say that there are no reasonable grounds whatever for this opinion, we think it

will be very easy to shew that, wherever this vegetable is used as a principal, and not as a subsidiary and subordinate article of food, the situation of the inhabitants must necessarily become exceedingly precarious and miserable.

In objecting to the potatoe, we do not mean to say, that it is not an extremely pleasant, wholesome, and nutritious food. We shall allow it to possess all these qualities, and as many more of the same kind as the most devoted Irishman, or soup-kitchen director may think fit to ascribe to it. Our objections to the use of the potatoe, as a principal article of food, have nothing to do with the question respecting its nutritive powers. We object to it, simply and exclusively, because it is raised at less expense than any other species of food which has hitherto been cultivated in Europe. If wheat could be raised for less than potatoes, all the objections we have now to make to the general use of potatoes would apply to wheat; and we should not hesitate to recommend that they should be used in preference to that grain.

The wages of labour are always exposed to temporary fluctuations, arising from incidental variations in the supply of and demand for labourers; but there can be no question that the average rate of wages must be high in those countries where the principal necessities of life are high, and where the labourers consider neat cottages, and comfortable clothes, as indispensable to their existence, compared with their rate in those in which the principal necessities are low priced, and where the labourers are content to vegetate in wags wretchedness. The cost of producing the necessities of life is, in fact, the cost of producing labour. Where necessities are cheap, labour will be cheap; where they are high, labour will also be high. The prices of labour and of necessities do not always march abreast; but they can never be far separated, and have a constant tendency to equality. It will not be said that the principle of population is less strong in England than in Ireland or Hindostan; why, then, are the wages of labour so much higher in the former than in the latter? The reason is obvious. In England, the wages of labour are mainly regulated by the cost of producing wheat, a comparatively high priced grain; while in Ireland and Hindostan they are mainly regulated by the cost of producing potatoes and rice, which are raised with much less labour and expense. We trust that potatoes will never become the common and ordinary food of the people of England; but if such ever be the case, their wages will infallibly sink to the same level with those of the cotters of Ireland.

But if potatoes be the cheapest article of food—and if the wages of labour are always mainly regulated by the price of the principal necessities consumed by the labouring class—and it is impossible to deny that such is really the case—we ask, what must be the situation of a people dependant on the potatoe, when the crop happens to be considerably deficient? When wheat and beef constitute the principal part of the food of the labourer, and porter and beer the principal part of his drink, his wages are regulated accordingly, and he can, in a period of scarcity, bear to retrench. Such a man has room to fall. He can resort to cheaper articles—to barley, oats, rice, and even, although we should advise him if possible to abstain from them, to potatoes. But when he is habitually and constantly fed on the very cheap-

est species of food, he has plainly nothing to resort to when deprived of it. The labourers who are placed in such circumstances are absolutely cut off from every resource. They are already so low, they can fall no lower. They are placed on the very verge of existence—on the brink of destruction. Their wages being regulated by the price of potatoes, will not buy them wheat, or barley, or oats; and whenever, therefore, the supply of potatoes fails, if they cannot eat the bark of trees like the Norwegians, or grass like the ox, or clay like the Ottomans, it is utterly impossible they can escape falling a sacrifice to famine!

The present state of Ireland furnishes a melancholy proof of the perfect accuracy of this statement. Notwithstanding that a large proportion of the peasantry are absolutely suffering, not merely want, but famine, there is a continued exportation of wheat and oats to England! Sir Edward O'Brien mentioned, in his speech on the state of Ireland, that there were several thousand quarters of corn now stored in Limerick, but that the peasantry had no means of buying it! Sir Edward further stated, that the price of potatoes had risen, in the course of the last few months, from 1½d to 6d. a stone, or 400 per cent. while the price of corn had sustained no material increase,—none at least to prevent its being sent to the overloaded markets of England! Do not these facts substantiate all, and much more than all, that we have stated, respecting the disastrous effects of having the population generally dependent on the cheapest article of food? Had wheat formed the principal part of the subsistence of the Irish labourer, grain would have been, at this moment, pouring into Ireland from every quarter of the world. But a population which has become habitually dependant on the potatoe can never become the purchasers of corn; nor can they even become the purchasers of foreign potatoes, for the freight on such a bulky commodity would raise its price infinitely too high for their limited means. In a period of scarcity men cannot go from a low to a high level; they must always go from a higher to a lower. But to the Irish this is impossible; they have already reached the lowest point in the descending scale. When their supply of potatoes fails, they have only one resource—the generosity and humanity of their wheat and oat feeding neighbours! If you deprive them of this, you really consign them to certain—to inevitable death!

The suddenness with which the present distress of the Irish has disclosed itself, is another point well worthy of attentive consideration. It is only within the three or four weeks that it began to be rumoured that the potatoe crop was deficient. But had such a deficiency of the corn crops taken place either in England or in any of the continental states, there would have been a rise of price from the time the harvest was concluded, or perhaps sooner. Corn merchants would have bought up corn, and farmers would have withheld their stocks from market, until prices had been raised to such a level, as would, by forced economy, have made the diminished supply be equally distributed over the whole year. But it is one of the curses of the potatoe system, that it deprives you in a great measure of this resource. All the warehouses in the kingdom, though they were multiplied in a tenfold proportion, would not suffice for the stowage of so bulky an article. The cotters of Ireland do not go to market for their potatoes. They raise them on the patches of ground they occupy, and lodge them in "potatoe-holes." They use little providence in their consumption; and the cries and outrages of the half famished and starving multitude are generally the first intimation which people residing twenty miles off receive of the crop having been deficient.

Of all the spurious and detestable wants that ever were entertained, the want of those who affect to complain of the luxury and extravagance of the labouring class is the most insufferable. It is altogether impossible that the laboring class can be too luxurious. The higher the notions they entertain of what is necessary for their comfortable existence, and the greater the number of their artificial wants so much the better. When a revolution takes place in any of the great departments of industry, or when

the crops fail, the labourer who is fed on wheat, who smokes tobacco, and who drinks porter and gin, can, by parting with his luxuries, obtain a sufficient supply of necessaries. But a man who is divested of all artificial wants—who is never seen in an alehouse nor a tobaccoist's—and who has just as many potatoes as enables him to drag out his existence and to continue his race, has nothing to part with! What, then, must be the fate of those who are placed so very near the verge of existence? And what must be the fate of the richer class of citizens, if there be any such among them, in a season of scarcity? Do you suppose that it is possible for human beings, placed in such dreadful circumstances, to be quiet, orderly and peaceable, and to respect the rights of others? Do you suppose that those who have no property will submit to be starved without previously attempting to seize on that of others? Whatever Mr. this or Mr. that may say to the contrary, you may depend upon it, that famine and the virtues of patience and resignation are not on very compatible terms. We are satisfied that much of the crime and bloodshed with which Ireland has been so long disgraced and deluged must be traced to the oppression of the people, and to the violence that has been done to their rights, feelings, and prejudices; but we are equally satisfied that much also is owing to their squalid and abject poverty—to their general and habitual dependence on the potatoe for the principal part of their food!

If we were asked, what the peculiar circumstance in the existing condition of Europe which we considered as most likely to prove injurious to the future happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants, we should have no scruple in replying, "the growing dependence placed by the mass of the people on the potatoe." We care little for the puny efforts of Kings, Priests, and Holy Leaguers. They may retard the march of civilization for a while, but it will ultimately prove too powerful for them. Ever since the invention of printing and the era of the reformation, the spirit of liberty has been constantly gaining ground; and the same causes which have already procured for it so many triumphs, continue to operate with increased energy, and will accelerate its future progress. But, we confess, that the rapid increase of the potatoe cultivation fills us with serious alarm. Little more than two hundred years have elapsed since seedlings of this vegetable were first introduced into Europe; and it has already become almost the exclusive food of the people of Ireland, and to a considerable extent also of those England and the Continent. It must be recollected, that there is in mankind a natural tendency to increase faster than the means of subsistence. Now, the necessary effect of this principle is, to induce the lowest class of people to resort to the cheapest species of food. Potatoes, however, are so very cheap, and at the same time so agreeable, that it is but too probable they will be resorted to in preference to every other, by those who are habitually poor; and they also afford a convenient substitute to the other classes for wheat, and oats, &c. in years when the crops of corn are deficient. But there is plainly an extreme danger, lest the food which is thus forced upon us by necessity, should ultimately become congenial from habit. And should this be the case, the people of England, of France, and of other countries in which potatoes shall form the principle dependence of the multitude, will undoubtedly fall into the very same wretched and destitute condition that the people of Ireland are now in. The population will become redundant; and dearth will be attended with all the horrors of famine.

We do not, however, say, that any legislative measures should be adopted to guard against so tremendous an evil. To all such interferences innumerable objections may be urged. Most unquestionably, however, the potatoe cultivation ought to receive no fictitious encouragement. But, by excluding comparatively cheap foreign corn, we certainly force, as far as is in our power, recourse to be had to potatoes. And it is proper that the public should be generally aware of the situation in which they will assuredly find themselves placed, whenever, from this, or any other cause, potatoes shall have become the principal article of food.—*Scotsman*.

Ionian Seas.—The CONSTITUTIONNEL contains, under the head Leghorn, an interesting letter, dated 3d April, on board the LEONIDAS, a Greek vessel, from Nicolas Apostole, its commander, one of the Notables of the Isle of Psara, detailing the late encounters between the Turkish and Greek fleets in the Ionian Seas. "We pursued the enemy," says this officer (after the engagement in the Gulph of Patras, on the 4th March) "who fled in an extreme disorder in the direction of Zante. In this disorder he would have been lost on the Coast of that Island, if a frigate of his Britannic Majesty had not conducted him officiously into the port. We learned afterwards, from the Ionians of Zante, that the English officers there used all their efforts next day to excite the Turks to fight: but they perceived with pain, that the Turks were very insensible to the reproaches of the infidels." An article from the SWABIAN MERCURY gives a number of particulars respecting the operations and condition of the Greeks from some German officers who have returned to their country. It seems there was a corps of 150 Germans at the assault of Napoli di Romania on the 16th December, under the command of a Captain Liesching. Numbers of German soldiers continue to take their departure for Greece, without regarding any unfavourable reports spread by those who return, observing, "it is natural that men who return should throw all the fault on the Greeks." What will history say of the conduct of England at this important period? Will her Maitlands, her Hankeys, and her Greens *et hoc genus omne*, prematurely realize the prediction of one of her favourite poets?—

"Till time may come, when, stript of all her charms,
The land of scholars, and the nurse of arms,
One sink of level avarice shall lie."

It is well that we have at present the scape-goat of a corrupt Parliament on which to throw the disgrace of an alliance with brutal infidels for the destruction of the Greeks, and thus partly withdraw ourselves from the execrations of indignant Europe. —*Morning Chronicle*.

Dealers in Calumny.—Fielding has given the following admirable character of dealers in calumny, and we insert it from the just estimate it contains of that wicked and detestable system, which has so fatally prevailed of late:—"Vice hath not," says he, "a more abject slave; society produces not a more odious vermin; nor can the devil receive a guest more worthy of him, nor possibly more welcome to him, than a slanderer. The world, I am afraid, regards not this monster with half the abhorrence which he deserves; and I am more afraid to assign the cause of this criminal lenity shown towards him; yet it is certain that the thief looks innocent in the comparison; nay the murderer himself can seldom stand in competition with his guilt; for slander is a more cruel weapon than the sword, as the wounds which the former gives are always incurable. One method, indeed, there is of killing, and that the basest and most execrable of all, which bears an exact analogy to the vice here declaimed against, and that is poison:—a means of revenge so base, and yet so horrible, that it was once wisely distinguished by our laws from all other murders, in the peculiar severity of the punishment."

Covent Garden Theatre.—Mr. Young last night acted the part of *Lear* for the first time in London. Although his performance was cheered by frequent and vehement applause, we cannot think that he succeeded in embodying any one of the leading traits of this most difficult character. Scarcely within the scope of any actor's powers, it is peculiarly unsuited to those by Mr. Young. His very excellencies—the brilliant working up of his declamatory passages—the prolonged music of his tones, and the direct force of his manner, are scarcely less unfavourable to the representation of *Lear* than the unchanging rigidity of his countenance, and the utter want of gradation in his expressions of feeling. He is the most effective reciter of set speeches on the stage; but how can this excellence qualify him to perform a part in which the passion is ever varying—in which the gusts of emotion, come we know not whence, while we recognize their power—in which agony imparts almost supernatural might to dotting age, and discloses traces of the profoundest thought and of the deepest observation on the heart

and condition of man? Mr. Young's performance was almost an antithesis; the assumed decrepitude of his manner was in striking contrast with the full and manly sweetness of his voice; his complaints of feebleness were preceded and set off by a violent and robust declamation, and his bewilderment of mind was given with an air of the most studied and careful precision. It is scarcely possible for an actor to be, in one scene, the old man, the king, the agonized father, and the madman, whose wanderings of intellect are sublime—and the greatest scenes of *Lear* require the rapid alternation of these, and sometimes the union of them all—but Mr. Young appeared to us neither. He sometimes aided the expression of the most bitter and intense feeling by striking the ground with a walking stick, and sought to beg pity by tottering about the stage in the infirmity rather of lameness than of years. He gave many of the passages with unquestionable force and beauty; but his manner was rather suited to the sentiment taken abstractedly, than to its peculiar bearing on the situation, or its spring in the mind of the utterer. In the last scene, indeed, he exerted himself with great effect; he rushed to the rescue of *Cordelia* with picturesque energy, and blessed her with solemnity and grace; but these, however great the merit of the execution, are no part of the *Lear* of the poet. There is nothing which shows how little the loud applause of an audience really proves the success of an actor in embodying the greatest images of an author, than the circumstance that the last scene of the acted *Lear*, which is as tawdry and unnatural in language as the worst melodrame on the stage, received last night at least as vehement plaudits as those scenes which have no parallel even in Shakspeare. Mr. Charles Kemble's *Edgar* was as animated as usual, and Miss Foote looked and acted *Cordelia* far better than the part as altered deserves. The house, which was thin in the early part of the evening, became tolerably full at half price. At the close of the play, there was much applause, and some very foolish people called for Mr. Young; but the attempt was overruled by the better sense of the majority of the audience.—*Times*.

Vauxhall.—This old and favourite place of resort of the votaries of pleasure was thrown open last night, and attracted a company as numerous and as brilliant as any perhaps that ever thronged the gay scene.

In the musical department the usual performers are retained, and Taylor, Collyer, &c. gave some of their best songs in their best style. Mrs. Bland was unfortunately absent, from illness. But her loss was compensated for by the appearance of a young lady, Miss Graddon, who sang here for the first time. She has a rich voice, with considerable power and flexibility. Her youth, and the difficulties of a first appearance, were so many ties upon the display of her abilities, but she nevertheless evinced taste, which, with study, and her fine natural endowments, cannot fail of leading her to great eminence in her profession.

The fire-works were upon a grand scale, and gave infinite satisfaction to the spectators. The astonishing ascent which Saqui used to perform, was gone through by M. Longuemare, with surprising agility and grace.

The following are amongst the principal alterations and improvements in the gardens:—

The Heptaplasiosoptron, or fancy reflective Proscenium, with ornamental draperies, lined entirely with looking glass, exhibiting a fountain of real water, illuminated revolving pillars, palm-trees, serpents, foliage, &c.; designed by Mr. Bradwell, machinist of Covent Garden Theatre. The looking glass arranged and fixed by Mr. Walker, of Drury-lane.

Four new Cosmoramas, constructed in various parts of the Garden. The frontispieces painted by Mr. Francis Thorne, the internal views by Messrs. C. and H. Child.

An original whole-length transparent Portrait of his Majesty, in his Coronation Robes, painted expressly by Mr. Singleton.

The illuminated Colonnade, newly decorated with carved and painted flowers, fruit, and foliage, by Messrs. Hollogan, Tucker, and Assistants, of Covent Garden Theatre.

The Proprietors have been particularly anxious to offer to the frequenters of the Gardens every possible comfort and convenience; new cloak rooms have been erected, and most respectable females appointed for attendance upon the Ladies; and, on the whole, we never remember these Gardens to have opened under such highly promising prospects.

We hear that a respectable bookseller, of Pall Mall, found the diamond cross, lost by the Countess of Jersey. It was picked, we understand, at the top of Lansdown-passage, in Berkeley-square. On inspection, the principal stone was missing; but, fortunately, a servant being sent with a broom, the identical gem was also discovered. The cross is valued at a thousand guineas. The finder received fifty.

The Duke of York left town yesterday for Otlands, where his Royal Highness will remain during the Ascot-heath races. His Royal Highness will have numerous dinner parties daily during the time. A waggon load of ice has been sent from London there for the occasion.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Denmark attended divine service at Whitehall Chapel.

Kisses.—The modern French theatre has a strange abhorrence to kisses—for which a merry English actress will cock up her chin, receive with a smack, and drop her curtsy. Voltaire adds, that "These ridiculous familiarities are of no consequence to the plot, which is a further objection to them."—Now, whether kisses are or are not of consequence in making love, we leave the Ladies to decide.

The Opera Merchant.—The Hebrews in the city are quite jealous of a certain Christian speculator in ball tickets. They have some idea of moving their quarters to the west end of the town, as there are no such profits to be made in these times of distress, as that of eight guineas out of ten, in the city.—*True Briton.*

St. Petersburg, May 15.—M. Tatishcheff has now been a fortnight here, and there is not yet any appearance of a change in the state of our relations with the Porte; on the contrary, the belief in the continuance of peace gains ground.

We have the following accounts from the Turkish frontiers.—It is affirmed that Persia insists on the cession of Armenia. The Porte avoids giving any precise declaration, and depends greatly on the mediation of England for the arranging of their difficulties.

According to other accounts, from good authority, the Porte had ordered the Pasha of Bagdad to continue the war with Persia, and not to listen to any proposals for peace. This has highly incensed the Schah, who has passed a formal declaration of war against Turkey, and left Teheran with a large army, which he intends to command in person. The van guard is said to have joined the troops of his grandson, and the whole of this great force to be advancing against the Pashalik of Erzerum.

The weather, which in the whole of March, and the first half of April, was the mildest and warmest in the memory of man, in our northern climate, has been succeeded, for three weeks past, by severe cold, with furious storms. The progress of vegetation, which was very much advanced, is suddenly checked; we only hope that the prospect of the farmer may not be blighted by it.

Hanover, May 28.—It is said that his Majesty, whom we still hope to see this summer, will take for a time the mineral waters of Rehburg.

An Article from *Hamburgh*, of May 19, says, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse Homburgh has received official information that his Majesty's health will not permit him to take such a journey this year.

Smyrna, April 18.—The Turks who landed at Scio on the 12th have shed so much blood that they have given courage to the vanquished. I speak of what I have seen, and still shudder at the thought of it—12,000 dead bodies of Christians, of all ages and both sexes, were lying in the streets, squares, and environs of the city. The Turks had, on their side, 4,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. The Greeks are now entrenched in the mountainous parts of Scio, whence they will not probably venture except with

a sure prospect of success. An amnesty has been proposed for the insurgents, and the proposals have been caused by the agents of France and Austria, who met with a positive refusal; and "Conquer or Die" is the unanimous cry of the whole population. Since then, the standard of the Cross floats on all the mountains.

It was reported this morning, that the Samians had made a descent in the Gulf of Mycale, to effect a diversion in favour of the inhabitants of Scio; but this news needs confirmation.

Brunsz, June 2.—A letter from Odessa of the 7th May, published in the AUGSBURG JOURNAL, says, that there seems no probability, since the mission of M. de Tatishcheff, of a war with the Turks.

The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER of the 23d, 24th, and 25th, has no news respecting Turkey or Greece.

Frankfort, May 30.—We have been for some time without any account from the continent of Greece; we are therefore ignorant whether the insurgents have been able to extend the insurrection, and especially whether they have prosecuted their enterprise against Salonichi. The Government of the Ionian Islands has adopted very rigorous measures in order to hinder the inhabitants from assisting the Greek insurgents. It is affirmed that a Decree has been published there, according to which every subject of that State who takes a part in the contest, either in Epirus or in the Peloponnesus, shall be banished from his country for life, and his property shall be confiscated.

Greece.—Considerable sums continue to be remitted for the Greek refugees in Russia. In addition to half a million of roubles subscribed for the relief of his countrymen by Count Warwatt, Prince Galitzin has received 200,000 roubles. As this money arrives it is remitted to Count Langeron, Governor of Cherson, and to the Commander of Bessarabia, to be distributed.

Odessa, May 7.—We had already learned by preceding letters from Constantinople, of 20th of April, that the Ambassadors of England and Austria, notwithstanding the declarations of the Porte that it would make no farther concessions, continued their negotiations. We now find, by accounts from that city, which have been received by many persons here, that Lord Strangford, after receiving the note of the Reis Effendi, of the 1st of April (which I sent you the day before yesterday), made another attempt to induce the Porte to yield. The Reis Effendi hereupon declared verbally, that the Porte would soon give orders to evacuate the Principalities; and, in fact, we received yesterday accounts from the frontiers, of the 5th, that the Asiatics would depart; but as this is the third time, within a year, that the Turks have announced the evacuation, many persons here require a month's time before they will believe that the Asiatics and Janissaries will depart.

The two Principalities are, as it were, laid waste with fire and sword. If, therefore, in case the Turks evacuate these unfortunate countries, we attend merely to diplomatic forms, the Porte has really made a great advance towards a friendly arrangement, and shewn in general, in the course of these unparalleled negotiations, a diplomatical tact, which would do honour to the first negotiators of Europe.

The facts of all kinds that have hitherto occurred must now be cast into oblivion, and every thing done to save appearances. As it is now certain that the famous note of the 28th of February was returned, and new conciliatory proposals made with the concurrence of M. de Tatishcheff, the nature of the accounts that we may expect from St. Petersburg may be easily guessed at, and a war with the Turks is now hardly to be thought of. However this may be, if our beloved Sovereign intended hostile measures, there has never been any want of sufficient reasons, only the opponents of this assertion cannot conceive why Baron Von Stragonoff, on his leaving Constantinople, refused to receive the note then offered by the Reis Effendi, and yet M. de Tatishcheff has now proposed measures of conciliation.

All these events, however, united with the rejoicings of the Liberals, which have sounded so loudly throughout Europe, and have indisputably done incalculable injury to the cause of the Greeks, take away all credit from a report that has reached us from St. Petersburg, that the Principalities would be at all events occupied by our troops.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—789—

American Extracts.

Americans.—As a refutation to a very generally received opinion, that the Americans have no idea of posthumous veneration, we have inserted in our columns of to-day some account of the death of one of their Senators, the late Mr. Pinkney. We think our readers will peruse it with interest, and concur with us that the marked respect paid to the deceased, reflects the highest credit on human sensibility.

When we look around upon the storied monuments, where art has exhausted its powers to awaken the sympathy of the spectator; the stately hatchments, the cold marble pomp with which grandeur mourns magnificently over departed pride; and turn to such a tribute of respect as the present alluded to—are we not almost tempted to feel that such a living monument of real grief was worth them all?—The deceased was a man whose talents did honor to his country; and it is pleasing to observe how the memory of a zealous citizen is consecrated by his brethren.—Distinguished compliments like the one adverted to, kindle the fire of patriotic ardor, and animate the exertions of those who devote their time and talents to the service of their country.

Our columns also contain a Bill for the prevention and relief of Beggary, submitted for the deliberation and decision of the Legislature of the United States, which we can safely venture to recommend to the perusal of our readers, as drawing a striking contrast between England and America on the subject of Pauperism.—*Madras Gaz.*

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1822.

Melancholy Intelligence.—The southern mail this morning brought the unexpected news of the death of the Hon. William Pinkney, of Baltimore, Senator in Congress from the State of Maryland. In the decease of this eminent jurist, eloquent advocate, and enlightened statesman, the nation has sustained a loss which will be universally felt and deeply deplored. The following notices of his distressing event and the sensation it has created at Washington, are from the NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCER of Tuesday last:—

'We regret extremely to announce the dangerous illness of Mr. Pinkney, the distinguished Senator from the State of Maryland, at his lodgings in this city. He was taken suddenly ill, a week ago, in the night succeeding great exertions in arguing a cause in the Supreme Court; and his life is now despaired of. At one time yesterday a rumour of his death reached the capital, and caused the adjournment of the House of Representatives, and, we believe, also of the Supreme Court. It proved untrue; but the event is one which there is only too much reason to apprehend may have taken place before this Paper issues from the press.'

Postscript to the same Paper.—Monday Night, 11 o'clock.—Ten minutes ago, Mr. Pinkney breathed his last. After a course of the most acute suffering, he expired without a groan. Thus has departed, at an age when he might have rationally looked forward to many years yet of activity and usefulness, the Patriot, the Statesman, the transcendent Advocate, and one who may be ranked among the extraordinary men that have shed a lustre on their country, and adorned the world. We are not permitted, at this late hour, to say more than to express our sincere participation in the grief which his decease will occasion throughout our country, and to commiserate the affliction with which it overwhelms his excellent family.'

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1822.

Congress.—The Senate, House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court of the United States, were wholly occupied on Tuesday, in making arrangements for the Funeral of Mr. Pinkney, and in paying proper tributes of respect to the talents and worth of that distinguished Gentleman. His sudden demise appears to have absorbed every other thought at Washington; and as our readers will probably take a lively interest in the well accorded honors which have been paid to his memory by the National Authorities, we shall devote a considerable part of our paper to an abridgment of the proceedings on this occasion.

In the Senate, Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, the colleague of Pinkney, rose and addressed the Chair as follows:—

'Mr. President: It has become my painful duty to announce to the Senate the melancholy fact, that my much esteemed and distinguished Colleague is no more. An attempt to excite the sympathies of the Senate for a loss so great, and so afflicting, would betray a suspicion of their sensibility, and would do injustice to the memory of him, whose loss we most all sincerely deplore. This Chamber, Sir, has been one of the fields of his fame. You have seen him in his strength. You have seen him the admiration of the Senate; the pride of his native state; the ornament of his country—He is now no more. But, for his friends and relatives, there is consolation beyond the grave. I humbly and firmly trust, that he now reposes on the bosom of his God.'

Mr. King, of Alabama, after a few prefatory remarks, in which he alluded to his personal acquaintance with the deceased, and his es-

teem for his talents and virtues, offered a resolution for appointing a Committee to superintend the funeral solemnities.

On the motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, it was resolved, that the members wear mourning one month, and that the ordinary business of the day be suspended, as a mark of respect for the deceased.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Randolph apologized at some length for prematurely announcing the death of Mr. Pinkney, in the House on Monday, upon the authority of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In offering his apology, Mr. R. paid the following tribute to the talents of the deceased:—'It was under that impulse that I announced it as a fact to the House, for I could not bear that we should be occupied with that sort of discussion which was then pending, or with any at a time when a loss had occurred to this nation, and a void created which never can be filled—the loss of a man whose legal reputation transcended that of any other man in this country—the President of that Court—of which both were most illustrious ornaments—only excepted; for of all others it might be said, that, in point of professional renown, at least, they were *proximi longo intervallo*.'

A message was received from the Senate officially announcing the death of Mr. Pinkney, and the arrangements for attending his funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from the Senate Chamber.

In the Supreme Court, Mr. Harper, of Maryland, rose and addressed the Bench as follows:—

'On the part of the Bar, may it please your Honors, I am about to address a request to the Court, which I am sure will accord with its feelings, and I hope will not be considered as inconsistent with its duty.

'A great man has fallen in Israel.' The Bar has lost one of its brightest ornaments; the Court one of its ablest and most enlightened advisers.

'When such men fall, it seems fit that some expression of public regret should attend them to the tomb. It cannot be useful or pleasing to them, but it tends to increase the effect of their example to those who survive, and to soothe the sorrow of their afflicted relatives.

'No where can such a tribute more properly be paid to the memory of our departed brother than here; where the pre-eminent talents and acquirements by which he adorned our profession, have been so often displayed; and he has taken so large a part in fixing those great legal and constitutional landmarks, by the establishment of which this Court has conferred the most solid and extensive benefits on the nation.

'To express our deep sense of this great public and private loss, and as the most appropriate tribute, now in our power to offer to the memory of the deceased, I request the Court to allow this day for the uninterrupted indulgence of our feelings, and for that purpose now to adjourn.'

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall replied in the following words:—

'I am very confident that I may say, in the name of all my brethren, that we participate sincerely in the sentiments expressed at the bar. We all lament the death of Mr. Pinkney, as a loss to the profession generally, and most especially to that part of it which is assembled in this room. We most readily assent to the motion which has been made, and shall direct an adjournment till to-morrow at twelve.'

The following entry was directed to be made on the minutes of the Court:—

'The Court being informed that Mr. Pinkney, a Gentleman of this Bar, highly distinguished for his learning and his talents, departed this life last night in this city, the Judges have determined, as a mark of their profound respect for his character, and sincere grief for his loss, to wear crape on the left arm for the residue of the term; and to adjourn for the purpose of paying the last tribute to his remains, by attending them from the place of his death.'

After the adjournment of the Court, the Members of the Bar assembled in the Court Room; Mr. Clay was called to the Chair, and Mr. Winder appointed Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Harper, seconded by Mr. Webster, it was unanimously resolved, That the Members of this Bar, as a mark of their regret for the memory of their deceased brother, the Hon. William Pinkney, and of their deep sense of the loss which the public and the profession have sustained in his death, will attend his funeral in a body and wear crape on the left arm during the present Term.

On the motion of Mr. Wheaton, seconded by Mr. D. B. Ogden, it was unanimously resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The meeting adjourned.

H. CLAY, Chairman.

W. H. WINDER, Secretary.

On the arrival of the intelligence of the death of Mr. Pinkney at Baltimore, the City Council met and passed a resolution, to wear crape for ten days, as a testimony of their respect to his memory.

At a meeting of the Judges of the several Courts and Members of the Bar at Baltimore, on the 27th ult. it was resolved, that a Monumental Tablet, with an appropriate inscription, to the memory of William Pinkney, be placed in the room occupied by the Baltimore county Court; that the room be shrouded in black, and that the members of the Bench and Bar wear mourning until the end of the approaching Session of the Court.

Bill for the Prevention and Relief of Beggary.

New York, April 4.—With more than ordinary solicitude we entreat the reader's serious attention to the following well drawn Bill, now before the Legislature of this State, for their deliberation and decision before the session closes:—

Report of the Committee on Pauperism, and the Poor Laws.

The select Committee, to whom was referred the resolution "on the subject of the Poor Laws of this State, and the employment of paupers in the different counties, with instructions to report such plan as may appear most efficient, to provide an equitable system for the settlement, maintenance and employment of the poor,"

Respectfully Report.—That in the discharge of their duties, they have directed their attention chiefly to point out the origin of our system of Poor Laws, and to devise some mode which may be best calculated to effect a reformation.

It seems to your Committee, that the enlightened and reflecting portion of our citizens, have but one important and unanimous conclusion on this subject, viz.—that all permanent or legal provision, for the support of the voluntary poor, increases pauperism. The experiment has been fully tried in this country, as well as in England, and the result has been found to be invariably the same; while in Scotland, where the poor derive no support from the law, the number is so small as not to be burdensome.

Your Committee, therefore, take it for granted, that the public mind is now happily prepared, either for the modification, or total abolition of a system, which has been found by experience to multiply and aggravate the evils it was designed to alleviate and to cure.

This state was formerly a colony of England. When we assumed our independence, it was natural to continue our colonial system of poor laws. Originally, England extracted her system, from her religious and political connections with the Church of Rome. Abundant provision has always been made by that powerful Church, for the gratuitous support of the poor. Charity, of this description, was considered to be religion; and thus it took a firm hold of the feelings of religious enthusiasts. The immense wealth and power of the Church contributed to establish almsgiving upon a firm foundation. Since the Reformation a similar liberality to the poor has prevailed in England.

A system, founded in such remote antiquity, emanating from, and connected with, the best feelings of the human heart, fortified by all manner of religious and superstitious prejudices, and generating strength, by incorporating itself into the foundations of civil government, and surviving all its modifications and changes, was not likely to be easily eradicated and destroyed. Accordingly, it has continued in England down to the present day; and now the magnitude of the evil seems to bid defiance to a radical cure. The ablest statesmen in that enlightened country have regarded these evils as amongst the heaviest calamities that can befall a Government; but yet their best efforts have been thus far unsuccessfully employed to devise and effectuate an adequate remedy. The clamorous demands of a host of paupers on the one hand, and on the other the still louder clamours of that large class who derive a subsistence or small fortunes by distributing the public bounties, have defeated the wisest plans of reformation. In fact, the leprosy seems to have polluted, to an alarming extent, the whole body politic, and rendered it incapable of making those energetic efforts which alone can restore health and vigour to the system.

This country is pursuing precisely the same career, with a moral certainty of arriving at the same result; but happily for us, we have not yet proceeded quite so far; and, although the number of paupers have probably doubled, upon our hands, during the last ten years, under the fostering care of our poor laws, yet we have some reason to hope, that, if prompt and appropriate measures are adopted, they will hereafter be greatly diminished, if not wholly exterminated.

Your Committee believe, that there is a much stronger necessity for the existence of pauperism in England, than in this country; and yet they are aware that it has been contended there, that the wisest, and upon the whole, the most humane policy requires the total abolition of the poor rates; that the poor houses should be emptied of their tenants; that they should look only to their own industry, or to the compassion of their charitable acquaintances for support, with whom they must

always stand upon their good behaviour; and, in the event of the failure of these sources, to permit them to perish. Your Committee would not be understood as recommending a policy of such seeming harshness; but would merely remark, that if it be at all applicable to England, it certainly recommends itself, with additional force, to our adoption.

The English are a highly manufacturing nation, and are exposed to contingencies from which we are exempted. The vicissitudes of peace and war, either at home or abroad, and the fluctuations of foreign markets, derange the operations of their numerous manufactories. A large portion of their industrious population are thus exposed to be thrown out of employment.

They have about ten millions of souls upon a territory, including Scotland and Wales, not quite one quarter larger than the State of New York. The distribution of property is very unequal; and all the infinite and complicated contrivances of their Government, serve to aggrandize the few with those things that follow in the train of wealth, at the expense of the comforts, and even at the hazard of the subsistence of the lower orders of society. Even the soil, the common parent of sustenance to all, is so shackled by the artificial ingenuity of cunningly devised laws, among which are the laws of entailment and primogeniture, as to repress the ambition of the lower classes, and render it nearly impossible for them to become its proprietors, or to partake proportionably of its bounties. The fact is the footsteps of feudal tyranny and barbarism were once deeply impressed into the English soil. The monster is said to have been destroyed, but its footsteps are not yet effaced; nor has its influence ceased to blast the hopes of the English peasantry.

The sanguinary character of the English penal code, which, however, is perhaps necessarily severe, in order to protect the holders of property from the violence of those who have none, indicates a state of society to be deplored, and, if possible, avoided by younger Governments.

If we superadd to these considerations, the extreme ignorance of the lower orders of the community of the elementary branches of learning which might enable them to give a more prosperous direction to their corporeal powers, we shall be at no loss to account for that fearful degree of pauperism which prevails in England, and, increasing rapidly as it does, threatens that country with subversion and ruin.

It is the happy lot of our country, to be eminently distinguished from England in all these particulars.

We are principally an agricultural people; and, therefore, the bulk of the community are but slightly affected by the variations of trade, or the changes of peace and war. We have a scattered population, and immense forests of uncultivated lands, which are destined to be improved, as most of our lands are, not by a dependant peasantry, for the benefit of others; but by the hands of their future proprietors, for their own benefit. The acquisition of wealth is comparatively easy, and on that account, it has not yet become necessary to hedge it about with all the sanguinary terrors of British penal statutes.

Indeed, the whole scope of our laws, civil and criminal, and our various constitutions, are simple and republican. The general diffusion of the first principles of knowledge is beginning to operate upon the ranks of property, by opening new avenues to exertion, and giving full scope and effect to the moral and physical energies.

With all these incitements to industry and labour, your Committee are entirely at a loss to imagine, why the state ought to be burdened with the support of any able bodied pauper; nor are they willing to believe, that this phenomenon would have appeared at all, unless forced into existence, chiefly by the unwise policy of our poor laws, extracted, as they have been for the most part, from the Acts of the English Parliament.

Your Committee, therefore, deemed it every way important that we should desist from granting legislative encouragement to voluntary pauperism. They have arrived at this result, not merely from considerations of economy, but from a higher and more philanthropic motive, viz.—that such a measure will drive forth a large and continually increasing number of paupers to change their vicious habits, and to become in a degree suited to their stations, useful and efficient members of society.

To obtain this object, in the most safe and expeditious manner; to withhold, on the one hand, from the sturdy pauper that support which he is able to earn for himself; and to open the liberal hand of charity to him alone, to whom God, in his Providence, has pleased to deny mental or corporeal power to procure a subsistence; and, at the same time, to exact from him that degree of labour which he is qualified to endure, without injury, is by no means a trifling undertaking.

Of the general course which must be adopted, your Committee entertain no doubts; but they are willing to confess, that they are not yet sufficiently informed to venture upon the details of a plan which they could safely recommend to the adoption of the Legislature. The practical operation of our poor laws is undoubtedly well understood by individuals scattered through the different parts of the state. But to collect this information; to place it in a condensed and

perspicuous form; to draw upon other states and other countries for aid; to revise, or cause to be repealed, the pernicious provisions respecting legal settlement, and to digest an efficient plan for the employment of the involuntary poor, so that the public may reap the benefit of their utmost labour, and also to prevent the introduction into our state of the poor of foreign countries and adjacent states, would require much time, expense, talents, and labour.

The Members of this House, elected annually, and in Session but a short period, and pressed as they are by various and important subjects of a more practical and interesting nature, are willing to decline a work however important, encumbered with such intrinsic difficulties. We, therefore, fear that it will never be accomplished in the common course of legislation.

But if an individual of approved industry and talents, were appointed by law for this purpose, with an adequate reward, your Committee cherish the hope that his character would be so far implicated in the success of his undertaking as to produce the most advantageous changes.

Your Committee are convinced, that this is the only feasible mode of remedying the evils complained of; and they are confirmed in the opinion, not only by their own deliberations, but by the concurrent judgment of those with whom they conferred. Other States have adopted this mode with every prospect of favorable results; and it is believed, that there is no object of public concern, so necessary to be fully investigated, and to that end, to be specially confided to the charge of a judicious citizen, as the subject of pauperism.

Your Committee being unanimously in favour of such an appointment, have directed their chairman to ask leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

JUNIOUS H. THATCH, CHAIRMAN.

Standard of National Prosperity.

High profits are at once the effect and the cause of national prosperity. The effect inasmuch as they show that industry is highly productive, and that the industrious classes are amply supplied with the necessities and comforts of life; and the cause, inasmuch as they give to these classes a more extensive command over the instruments of production, and enable them to employ a constantly increasing number of labourers with advantage.

We intend to devote this article to a statement of our views respecting the standard to which we ought principally to refer, when it is our object to ascertain the comparative prosperity of different nations, or of the same nation at different periods. We are aware, that many such standards have been already suggested; but they appear to be almost universally defective in some important particular, and to be calculated to lead to the most erroneous conclusions. It was for a long time supposed that the comparative density of the population of different countries afforded the best test of their condition; and that those countries which had the greatest population, would be found to be the best governed, and the most prosperous and happy. Mr. Malthus's work, and the example of Ireland and the United States, has shown the fallacy of this criterion. The excess of exports over imports has been also considered as a sure symptom of increasing wealth; and is to this day appealed to as such by the President of the Board of Trade, and the other enlightened individuals who are appointed to watch over our commercial interests. But it so happens, that in the United States the amount of the imports uniformly exceeds the amount of the exports, and yet the Americans have always carried on a most advantageous commerce. It is needless, however, to refer to America for a proof of the erroneousness of the opinion in question. Common sense tells us that no merchant will ever export a single package of goods unless he expects to be able to import a greater value in its stead; so that in point of fact, the excess of imports over exports is the measure of a favourable, instead of an unfavourable commerce! If you ask an agriculturist what he considers the test of national prosperity, he will answer, "The weekly returns from Mark Lane!" but, although a high price of corn may in certain circumstances, be advantageous to him, it is always disadvantages to every other individual. Lords Liverpool and Londonderry refer for proofs of prosperity to the state of the revenue; as if its increase was not entirely owing to the increase of taxation, and the greater rapacity of the Treasury. There is no internal taxation in America, and will any person presume to contend that she is the poorer on that account?

But notwithstanding the ill success that has attended the previous attempts to discover a correct standard of national prosperity, we are by no means of opinion that it is really introuvable. On the contrary, we think a very short investigation, into the sources of wealth, will be sufficient to establish that there is such a standard, and that it may be appealed to with the utmost confidence on every occasion.

However much the theories of Political Economists may differ in other respects, they all agree in this, that it is by the amount of the circulating capital of a country—that is, by the supply of the materials necessary for the subsistence and maintenance of the workman, that the

power to employ labour must depend; and they also agree, that it is by the amount and efficiency of the fixed capital, or of the tools and machines which the workman is employed to set in motion, that the productiveness of his industry must mainly be regulated. Without a sufficient supply of food and clothing for the labourer, the most powerful machines would have to stand idle, and without their assistance his labour could never become considerably productive. An agricultural labourer might have an ample supply of horses or oxen; he might have a surplus of carts, ploughs, and other instruments used in this department of industry; but if he were unprovided with a supply of food and clothes, he would be unable to avail himself of their assistance, and instead of tilling the ground, would have to betake himself to some species of appropriative industry: And, on the other hand, supposing the husbandman to be abundantly supplied with provisions, what could he do without the assistance of fixed capital or tools? What could the most skilful agriculturist perform, if he were deprived of his spade and his plough? a weaver, if he were deprived of his loom? a house carpenter if he were deprived of his saw his hatchet, and his planes? Without capital, labour could never have been divided; and man could never have emerged from barbarism. Even in hunting and fishing, various implements are required; and these implements, however rude and unfashioned, can only have been obtained by the exertion of previous industry and really constitute the capital of the hunter or the fisher. "The wretched native of New Holland," says Colonel Torrens, "has his spade, his fish-gig, and his canoe, for the purpose of abridging his labour—of performing operations of which he would be otherwise incapable, and appropriating productions of nature, which, but for the aid of these rude implements, would for ever have remained beyond his reach."

Now it is plain, that if the food and clothing destined for the support of the labourers, and the tools and machines with which they are to operate, be all required for the comfortable maintenance and efficient employment of the existing labourers, there can be no immediate additional demand for another individual. Capital is the fund out of which wages are always paid; and if it be not increased, it is utterly impossible that wages can be increased. It is incontrovertibly true, that unless capital be augmented, the population of the country must either continue stationary, or be worse provided for. So long, however, as a country continues to amass additional capital, it is impossible she can either retrograde or become stationary. While she does this, she will have a constantly increasing demand for labour, and will be constantly augmenting the produce of her land and labour, and of course also her people. But, with every diminution of the rate at which capital had been previously accumulating, the demand for labour will decline. When no more additions are made to capital, no more labour will be, or can be employed; and should the national capital be diminished, the condition of the country would be miserable in the extreme: for the wages of labour would be continually reduced, and pauperism, with all its attendant train of vice, misery, and crime, would extend its ravages amongst the largest portion of society.

The ratio of the increase of capital being thus obviously of vital and paramount importance to the well-being and comfort of every society, when we have ascertained the principle on which its increase and diminution depends, we shall have really ascertained what is the great cause of national prosperity and misery. But as capital is nothing but the accumulated produce of previous industry, it is easy to see that its increase will be most rapid where industry is most productive, or, in other words where the profits of stock are high. The man who can produce a bushel of wheat in three days, has it plainly in his power to accumulate twice as much as the man, who either from a deficiency of skill, or from his being obliged to cultivate a bad soil, is forced to labour six days to produce the same quantity. And the capitalist who can invest his stock so as to yield him a profit of 10 per cent. has it equally in his power to accumulate twice as fast as the capitalist who can only obtain 5 per cent. for his capital. Conformably with what we have now stated, it is found that the rate of profit, or, which is the same thing, the power to accumulate capital, is always greatest in those countries which are most rapidly augmenting in wealth and population. The rate of profit, or the power to employ labour and capital with advantage, is ordinarily twice as great in the United States as in Great Britain or France; and it is to this that the more rapid advancement of the former in wealth and population is entirely to be ascribed. The desire to accumulate property and to rise in the world is deeply seated in the human breast, and is indeed the fundamental principle of all the improvements that have ever been made. In countries where the profits of stock are high, the wages of the labourer are also high, and he is enabled, by availing himself of the means within his reach, not only to gain a considerable command over the necessities and luxuries of life, but to attain to a state of comparative affluence and independence. Wherever profits are high, opulence and a spirit of good order are universally diffused. The poor as well as the rich feel that they derive a palpable solid advantage from maintaining the security of property, and that otherwise they would not be able peaceably to enjoy the fruits of their industry. We do not mean by this to say that high profits are necessarily, and in every instance, accompanied by a great degree of prosperity. Countries with every possible advantage for the profitable employment of industry and of stock

may be subjected to an arbitrary government which does not respect the right of property; and the want of adequate security resulting from this circumstance may be of itself sufficient to paralyse all the exertions of those who are otherwise placed in the most favourable situation for the accumulation of capital and wealth. But we have no hesitation in laying it down as a principle, which holds good in every case, and from which there is really no exception, that if the governments of any two or more countries be equally liberal, and property in each equally well secured, their comparative prosperity will depend on the rate of profit. Wherever profits are high, the labourer is well paid, and the society rapidly augments both its population and its riches; on the other hand, wherever they are low, the demand for labour is proportionably reduced, and the progress of society rendered so much the slower.

It is not by the absolute amount of the capital of a country, but by its power of employing that capital with advantage, that its capacity to increase in wealth and population is to be estimated. Before the laws regulating the rate of profit and the increase of capital had been accurately investigated, the great wealth and commercial prosperity of Holland was appealed to by Sir Josiah Child, and the other writers on commercial subjects, as a convincing proof of the superior advantages of low profits and interest. This, however, was really to mistake the effect of heavy taxation for the cause of wealth! A country, whose average rate of profit is considerably less than the average rate of profit in surrounding countries may, notwithstanding, abound in wealth and be possessed of immense capital; but it is the height of error to suppose, that this low rate of profits could have facilitated their accumulation. There is unquestionable evidence to prove that the capital of Holland had been chiefly amassed when profits were comparatively high; and it is not difficult to shew that the subsequent fall of profits was entirely a consequence of the oppressiveness of taxation; and the continued increase of the public debt. In 1580, the interest of the public debt of the province of Holland amounted to 117,000 florins. But so rapidly did it increase, that in 1655, during the administration of the famous John de Witt, the States were compelled to reduce the interest of the debt from 5 to 4 per cent.; and yet, notwithstanding this reduction, it amounted in 1678 to 7,107,128 florins! We shall shew, in some future number, that this enormous increase of the public debt, and proportionable increase of taxation which it occasioned, was the real and sole cause of the fall of profits in Holland. Sir William Temple, in his Observations of the United Provinces, distinctly mentions, that the trade of Holland was on the decline in 1669; the period when Sir Josiah Child's treatise was first published; and he farther states, that the vast capitals of the Dutch merchants had been accumulated previously to the wars in which the Republic had been engaged with Cromwell, and Charles II. and when, of course, the rate of profit was much higher than at any subsequent period.

But without either referring to the cases of America, of Holland, or of any other country, the smallest reflection on the motives which induce men to engage in any branch of industry, is sufficient to shew that the advantages derived from it are always directly as the rate of profit. What is the object which every man has in view, in employing either his capital or his personal powers in production? Is it not to gain the greatest possible amount of profit on his capital, or the greatest reward for his labour? One branch of industry is said to be advantageous for the single and sufficient reason that it yields a comparatively large profit; and another is, with equal propriety, said to be disadvantageous, because it yields a comparatively small profit. It is always to this standard—to the high or low rate of profit—that every individual refers in judging of the comparative benefits of different undertakings. And what is true of individuals must be true of states. No certain conclusion respecting the prosperity of any country can ever be drawn from considering the amount of its commerce or its revenue—or from the state of its agriculture or its manufactures. Every branch of industry is liable to be affected by secondary or accidental causes. They are always in a state of flux or reflux; and some of them are frequently seen to flourish when the rest are very much depressed. The average rate of profit is the real barometer—the true and infallible criterion of national prosperity. However much a particular, and it may be an important branch of industry is depressed, still, if the average rate of profit is high, we may be assured the depression cannot continue, and that the condition of the country is really prosperous. And, on the other hand, altho' there should be no particular distress in any one branch—and although agriculture, manufactures, and commerce should be carried to a greater extent than they have ever been carried before—yet if the rate of profit is low, we are authorized to pronounce, without fear of contradiction, that that is not a country in which industry can be exerted with advantage, and that its decline may be confidently anticipated. Low profits are certain proof that society has become clogged in its progress. They shew that it is approaching, if it has not already reached, the stationary state; and that unless measures can be devised for relieving the pressure on the national resources, and for adding to the power and efficacy of industry, the

country will be thrown back in the career of improvement, and stripped of its neighbours.

We are happy to have it in our power to corroborate the view we have now taken of this important subject, by the authority of Dr. Smith. "It is," says he, "in the progressive state, while society is advancing to the farther acquisition, rather than when it has acquired its full complement of riches, that the condition of the labouring poor, or of the great body of the people, seems to be the happiest and most comfortable. It is hard in the stationary, and miserable in the declining state. The progressive state is in reality the cheerful and hearty state to all the different orders of society. The stationary, is dull—the declining melancholy. The liberal reward of labour, as it increases the number, so it increases the industry of the common people. The wages of labour are the encouragement of industry, which, like every other human quality, is improved in proportion to the encouragement it receives."

It is difficult to determine what is the precise average rate of profit at any particular period; but it is never difficult to ascertain whether it is rising or falling, or whether it is higher or lower at one period than another. This is the really important point in the inquiry, and this may always be learned with the greatest facility from the customary interest of capital lent on good security. Interest rises as the rate of profit rises, and falls as it falls. The one is always directly as the other. Where the rate of interest is high, as in the United States and Russia, it is a conclusive proof that the profits of stock in these countries are also high: And where, on the other hand, the rate of interest is low, as in Holland and England, it is an equally convincing proof that the profits of stock are also low,—that it is impossible to employ capital and labour with advantage, and that the countries are approaching the termination of their career.—*Scotsman.*

Drab Bonnets.

[Verses occasioned by reading in a Morning Paper, that at a meeting convened in London, for some charitable purpose, "among other Ladies, we observed a considerable number whose Drab Bonnets bespoke them members of the Society of Friends."]

They may rant of costumes and brilliant head-dresses,
A la Grecque, à la Française, or what else they will;
They may talk of Tiaras, that glitter on tresses
Enwreath'd by the Graces, and braided with skill;
Yet to my partial glance, I confess the Drab Bonnet
Is the loveliest of any,—and most when it bears
Not only the bright gloss of neatness upon it—
But beneath, the expression benevolence wears!
Then let fashion exult in her rapid vagaries,
From her fascinations my favourite is free;
Be folly's the head-gear that momentarily varies,
But a Bonnet of Drab is the sweetest to me.

Though stately the ostrich plume, gracefully throwing
Its feathery dashes of light on the eye;
Though tawny and trim the straw bonnet, when glowing
With its ribbons so glossy of various dye;
Yet still I must own, although none may seem duller
Than a simple Drab Bonnet to many a gaze,
It is, and it will be, the favorite colour,
Around which my fancy delightedly plays:
And it well suits my muse with a garland to wreath it,
And echo its praises with grateful glees,
For knowing the goodness that oft lurks beneath it,
The Bonnet of Drab beats a turban with me.

Full many a gem, as the poet hath chanted,
In the depths of the ocean flings round it its sheen;
And many a flower, its beauties unvaunted,
Springs to life, sheds its perfume, and withers unseen;
And well do I know that our sisterhood numbers,
Array'd in the livery that coxcombs reprove,
Forms as fair as e'er rose on a poet's sweet slumbers,
And faces as lovely as ever taught love.
This I know and have felt; and thus knowing and feeling,
A recreant minstrel I surely should be,
If, my heart-felt attachment ignobly concealing,
The Bonnet of Drab pass'd unhonoured by me!
I have bask'd in the blaze of both beauty and fashion,—
Have seen these united with gifts rich and rare,
And crown'd with a heart that could cherish compassion,
And by sympathy soften what sorrow must bear;
Yet, acknowledging this, which I can do sincerely,
For the highest enjoyment this bosom e'er knew,
The glance which it treasures most fondly, most dearly,
Beam'd from under a Bonnet of Drab colour'd hue,
'Twas my pleasure, my pride.—It is past, and has perish'd,
Like the track of a ship o'er the dark heaving sea;
But its loveliness lives, its remembrance is cherish'd,
And the Bonnet of Drab is still beautiful to me!

* Metelerkamp Statistique de la Hollande, p. 203.

† See also La Richesse de la Hollande, tom. ii. p. 39. 4to co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—793—

Prison Reform.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE, AND REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

PATRON—His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOCESTER, K. G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Duke of Buckingham.
The Marquis of Lansdown.
Earl of Derby.
Earl of Albemarle.
Earl of Dartmouth.
Earl of Harcourt.
Earl of Hardwicke.
Earl of Grosvenor.
Earl of Liverpool.
Earl of Rosslyn.
Earl of Harrowby.
Earl of Darnley.
The Lord Bishop of Chichester.
The Lord Bishop of Chester.
The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
Lord Holland.
Lord Dymvor.
Lord Grenville.
Lord Auckland.
Lord Lilford.
Lord Calthorpe.
Lord Rocksavage.
Lord Clive.

Lord Belgrave.
Lord Nugent.
Lord Althorp.
Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, M. P.
Right Hon. W. S. Bourne, M. P.
Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, Bart.
M. P.
Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, M. P.
Hon. George Anson, M. P.
Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart. M. P.
Sir T. Baring, Bart. M. P.
Sir James Mackintosh, M. P.
Sir William Anson.
T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P.
William Dickenson, Esq. M. P.
T. G. Keston, Esq. M. P.
T. F. Forster, Esq.
W. H. Freemantle, Esq. M. P.
William Manning, Esq.
James Scarlett, Esq. M. P.
John Smith, Esq. M. P.
William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.
Edw. Bootle Wilbraham, Esq. M. P.

Treasurer—THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Esq. M. P.

Chairman of the Committee.

SAMUEL HOARE, Jun. Esq.

At the ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Society held at Freemasons' Hall Great Queen-street, on Monday June 3, 1832.

H. R. H. the Duke of GLOCESTER, Patron, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

It was moved by Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Esq. M. P. and seconded by Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. M. P.

1st. That a Report, founded on the statement which has been now read, be prepared and printed under the direction of the Committee. That this Meeting rejoices at the increasing attention and warm interest which the Improvement of Prison Discipline continues to excite throughout the kingdom, and at the progress of beneficial plans in the construction and management of gaols, uniting the reformation with the punishment of the offender.

It was moved by Lord Suffield, and seconded by the Hon. H. Grey Bennet, M. P.

2. That this meeting protests against an opinion which has been formed, that the views and plans of the society have a tendency to deprive punishment of its just terrors, and to render a prison a desirable habitation; that this assertion is inconsistent with reason, and at variance with truth as the discipline which it is the object of this society to recommend, imposes on the convicted, hard labour, rigorous privation, and habitual restraint. That a gaol thus regulated can present no attractions to the vicious, and experience proves that the criminal subject to such discipline regards imprisonment with dread, while a gaol of an opposite character carries with it no terror to the guilty.

It was moved by Thomas William Coke, Esq. M. P. and seconded by Lord Nugent, M. P.

3. That this Meeting highly approves of the communications which the Society has made, with a view to diffuse a knowledge of its plans in foreign countries. That it is with peculiar delight this Meeting learns, that owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Petersburg Prison Society, auxiliary institutions have been established in the Russian empire, extending even to Siberia; that in Berlin a Society is now forming for the amelioration of the Gaols in the Prussian dominions; that in France and Switzerland enlightened principles of criminal jurisprudence prevail; that in Spain the subject has warmly interested the Members of the Cortes, who are honourably engaged in visiting and amending the gaols in that kingdom; and that in Portugal a similar spirit has been manifested for the Improvement of Prison Discipline.

It was moved by William Wilberforce, Esq. M. and seconded by the Earl of Bessington.

4. That this Meeting observes with deep concern, the alarming increase of juvenile depredators in the metropolis and is of opinion that the labours of the Society cannot be more beneficially directed than to the means of checking an evil fraught with consequences so fatal to the best interest of these unhappy youths, and so injurious to the peace, morals, and property of the community. That the temporary refuge formed by this Society for the reformation of boys who, on their discharge from prison, are desirous of abandoning their habits, highly merits the support of an enlightened public. That the success of this Institution satisfactorily proves that there are but few, even among the most guilty, who may not, by proper discipline and treatment, be subdued and reclaimed, and justifies the meeting in the conviction, that no measure would be so efficacious in arresting the progress of juvenile delinquency, as the establishment of a well regulated prison for the correction and reformation of criminal youth.

It was moved by Lord Calthorpe, and seconded by Samuel Hoare, Jun. Esq.

5. That the thanks of this Meeting are eminently due, and are hereby presented to the magistracy throughout the kingdom, for the readiness with which they have co-operated in the plans and objects of this Institution.

It was moved by Stephen Lushington, Esq. LL. D. M. P. and a seconded by J. Randolph, Esq. of the American Congress.

6. That the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, Bart. M. P., and Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Esq. M. P., be added to the Vice Presidents of the Society, and that the following gentlemen form the Committee for the ensuing year:—

His Royal Highness having left the chair, it was, on the motion of Lord Suffield, unanimously resolved,

7. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K. G. the Patron, for the kind interest with which he has uniformly promoted the objects of the Society, and for the honour which he has this day conferred on the Meeting by presiding over its proceedings.

The object of this Institution is to extend those principles, and promote those designs, to diffuse which the labours of Howard and other eminent philanthropists have been directed. The Society ascertains and recommends those plans for the regulation of prisons, which experience has proved best calculated to inspire the criminal with the dread of imprisonment, and to induce him, on his liberation, to abandon his guilty habits. The Society collects and transmits information, prints and disseminates useful publications, prepares such designs for the erection of new and alteration of old prisons as are best adapted to ensure the classification, inspection, religious instruction, hard labour, and regular employment of the criminal.

In the course of their visits to the gaols in the metropolis, the Committee very frequently meet with destitute boys, who on their discharge from confinement literally know not where to lay their heads. To assist such friendless outcasts has been the practice of the Society; and to render this relief more efficacious, they have established a temporary refuge for such as are disposed to abandon their vicious courses. This asylum has been instrumental in affording assistance to a considerable number of distressed youths, who but for this seasonable aid must have resorted to criminal practices for support. On admission into this establishment, the boys are instructed in moral and religious duty, subjected to habits of order and industry, and after a time are placed in situations which afford a reasonable prospect of their becoming honest and useful members of society.

To extend these objects, and to render its exertions more widely beneficial, the Society solicits the aid of public benevolence. Its expenses are unavoidably serious, and their funds are at present very low; but they trust that pecuniary support will not be withheld, when it is considered, that on the liberality with which this appeal is answered depends in a great measure the success of the Society's objects—the reformation of the vicious, and the prevention of crime.

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea, or a Donation of 18s. 10s., constitutes a member of this Society.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions are received by the following Bankers:—Barclay, Trilton, and Co. 54, Lombard-street; Drummonds and Co. Charing-cross; Frys and Co. St. Mildred's-court; Goslings and Co. Fleet-street; Hoare, Barnetts and Co. Lombard-street; and Smith, Payne and Smiths, George-street, Mansion-house: also by Mr. A. G. Elliott, Clerk to the Committee, at the Society's Office, 18, Alderman-bury.

East India Association.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE LIVERPOOL EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, MAY 9, 1822.

In pursuance of your directions, your Committee have taken into consideration the restrictions by which the commerce of this country with the East Indies is limited and embarrassed, and having agreed to the following report:—

Your Committee proceed, in the first place, to recite the causes which interfere with the extension of a trade, proved by experience to afford a field for the employment of British capital, skill, and enterprise, beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who interested themselves in procuring the establishment of the free trade, and of the most experienced residents in India.

Those causes your Committee conceive to consist in.

1st, The restrictions as to tonnage.

2d, The restriction of British ships to certain ports.

3d, The system of licensing, both as to ships and persons.

4th, The restriction which prevents British Merchants from trading between China and the Continent of Europe.

5th, The restrictions imposed upon the importation of sugar into this country from the East Indies.

Upon the first four points, your Committee have to remark generally, that when the trade to our possessions in India was thrown open, many forms and restrictions were in theory considered necessary, which have in practice been found not only injurious to the trade, but wholly unimportant as to the ends proposed. This subject, however, seems now to be more generally understood, and to have been taken up by the Legislature in such a way as to induce the hope that, ere long, those remedies will be applied, which the nature of the case, and common sense require. This your Committee do not state as a reason why your efforts to bring about a more liberal and rational system should be relaxed; but they refer to it in order to show why, in the execution of the duty you have assigned them, they have not thought it necessary to enter into minute detail.

As the reports of the Committees of the Lords and Commons on foreign trade, contain a great body of enlightened principles and important facts, illustrative of this branch of the subject, your Committee beg to present them to you, with the result of their own more humble investigation; and they now proceed to offer a few remarks on each of the heads into which they have divided their inquiry.

1st. The existing restrictions upon the tonnage of shipping employed in the East India trade, are unquestionably impolitic in a general view, oppressive to individuals, and justified by no plea of expediency or necessity. To account for their ever having been imposed, it is necessary to look back to the period when the trade with India was first opened. At that time an opinion, extremely erroneous, and unjust to the character of the out-ports, prevailed; and it was industriously propagated by the enemies of the measure, that smuggling, more particularly in small vessels, was likely to be carried on there to a much greater extent than in London.

It was also urged, that vessels of 350 tons register were as small as could, with safety to the vessels and crews, be employed in such distant voyages; that the number of ships above that size belonging to the country, were amply sufficient to carry on all the trade between this country and our Asiatic dominions, without obstructing an undue proportion from other branches; and that therefore, while it was proper to guard the owners of small vessels from the injurious effects of their ignorance or cupidity, the interests of the ship-owners at large could not be prejudiced by this prudent regulation.

Your Committee may appeal to experience to show the fallacy of these opinions. Infractions of the Revenue Laws are as rare in the out-ports as in the metropolis; and since the trade to India has been opened with the Western Coast of South America; a voyage nearly as long, and more difficult and hazardous than that to India; and yet the greater portion of the ships employed in this trade, is considerably under the rate which the laws fixed for those employed in the intercourse between India and this country. Vessels of 100 to 200 tons, proceed at all seasons round Cape Horn; and as the trade continues to be carried on in vessels of this description, it may be inferred that their owners find them adapted to the voyage. However, putting out of view the extreme injustice of excluding from any branch of lawful trade, so large a portion of the subjects of this country, it is indisputable that, in many cases, a small vessel may be profitably employed where a large one cannot be employed at all.

The expense of navigating a small vessel may be comparatively greater, but the advantage of despatch will frequently more than counterbalance it. A cargo may often be procured for the one, when it cannot for the other. A particular adventure may require only a small vessel,

whilst the existing necessity of employing a large one would render that adventure altogether impracticable.

As a proof of the expediency of permitting the trade with India in vessels of any size, it may be mentioned that a profitable and extensive traffic with the countries situated on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, and the islands of the eastern Archipelago, is chiefly carried on in American vessels of about 200 tons, and in vessels belonging to Calcutta of various sizes, but mostly of a small class. It would be of great importance to the manufacturing interest, if every possible degree of encouragement and facility were given to this branch of commerce, as many of our fabrics are particularly suited for the consumption of those countries. Already our manufactures constitute a principal part of the means by which those who now carry on this trade are enabled to pay for the products of those countries; but as the British merchant would be able to furnish them direct, on much more moderate terms, it may be reasonably concluded, that a corresponding increase in the consumption would be the consequence.

That so singular a prohibition should be suffered to exist, can only be attributed to some unfounded apprehensions as to the security of the revenue; but why extraordinary precautions should be deemed necessary with vessels arriving from India, your Committee are at a loss to conjecture. The high duties to which many articles, from the continent of Europe, are liable, hold out the same temptation to the smuggler, and the proximity of the ports of shipment must afford him facilities in making his arrangements, which cannot apply to vessels arriving from so great a distance. In fact, it is the height of absurdity to suppose, that any person designing to smuggle East India products into England, would commence his operation by despatching a ship from Great Britain to import a cargo from India, when he might, with so much greater facility, commence that operation in the neighbouring ports of the Continent; all arguments, therefore as to the danger of the revenue upon this ground are futile.

That the Legislature have become converts to these opinions, may be fairly inferred from their having passed an act, during the last session of Parliament, which permits British vessels of any size to trade between any country in amity with us and our Indian possessions. Thus a vessel of 200 tons may proceed from Rotterdam, Hamburg, or Havre-de-Grace, and trade to all places within the limits of the Company's Charter, and return to any friendly port; but if below 350 tons, she cannot clear out from, or return to, any port of the United Kingdom.

3d. The restrictions which confine British ships to the principal settlements, and exclude them from the minor ports of India, seem to have had their origin in the vague and unfounded notion entertained by the Company, of danger arising to their government, from giving free access to any but their principal settlements; a notion which your Committee conceive it unnecessary to combat, for it can scarcely be urged, at this period of our more advanced knowledge of the real situation of the country; but it was well suited, at the time, to excite the fears of the Legislature, and it saved a great part of the Company's monopoly. It cannot be proved that there is any ground why British ships should not be allowed equally with Foreigners, to go to whatever ports they please.

Your Committee state, that this argument is the only one which they have been able to discover, in support of these restrictions; and if any other had existed, it would certainly have been found in the evidence taken before the two Houses of Parliament.

3d. With respect to the restrictions imposed by licences on ships and persons. First, as to ships.

Your Committee are wholly at a loss to conceive upon what principle that the necessity for a licence was founded. No one object of the least utility, either public or private, seems to be gained by it; and as the Company have not the power to refuse a licence to any ship-owner applying, it seems a perfect absurdity to require him to ask for that which they must grant; whilst the expense attached to it is a tax upon the free trade. It is frequently the occasion of delay, and always of a trouble. Should the master of a ship die, or any occurrence take place to prevent his going out in the ship, just when she is on the point of sailing, it is requisite to have the name of the new master entered upon the licence; and as this can only be done upon the court-days, delays (in general very inconvenient, and often highly oppressive) are the consequence to those merchants who reside in the out-ports. This is not an imaginary case; some of your members have had their ships detained ten days, in consequence of this unnecessary regulation. Further, if from any reason the licence should not obtain permission to go to all the three Presidencies, and there should be any object in sending the ship to a second port, after her arrival in India, the merchant is unable to avail himself of this advantage, without the delay of petitioning the Governor General in Council. Two Liverpool ships were detained several months at Bombay, in the year 1820, on that account.

Next, as to persons.

Your Committee need scarcely mention that individuals cannot go out to India, either to reside or for the casual purpose of trade, without the permission of the Company; which permission it is extremely difficult to obtain, and it is always granted as a matter of special favour. That this must be a great impediment to the extension and freedom of commerce, is evident, inasmuch as it is obliged the merchant or manufacturer, to entrust his concerns to a limited body, over whom he cannot have that control which is essential to his interests; and it must evidently tend to check or annihilate that competition which is conducive to the true interests of commerce. Foreigners are allowed, at their own will, and without question, to repair to British settlements in India; whilst English subjects are, on the slightest grounds prevented. The absurdity and injurious effects, of this distinction are so apparent, that it is scarcely necessary to do more than advert to the existence of such an obstacle, to obtain its removal.

4th. The fourth point is, the restriction which prevents British merchants from trading to China and returning from that country to the ports of the Continent—a trade which the Company never have carried on.

It is impossible for the public at large to look upon the existence of this restriction without feelings of the deepest mortification. Why should the Company so tenaciously adhere to the strict letter of their Charter, as to prevent British subjects from carrying on that trade which we see Foreigners pursuing from our own ports; whilst the British shipping interest is languishing for want of employment, and totally precluded from a trade open to all Foreigners? But this is not all; this restriction, which might be done away without substantially interfering with any part of the monopoly which the Company enjoy, or with the spirit of their Charter, operates most injuriously upon the trade which might be carried on in British manufactures to the Indian Archipelago. The inhabitants of the Eastern islands are both desirous and capable of consuming an immense quantity of British manufactures and staple commodities; but they have not means of affording, in their own products, a full return of articles suitable for the consumption of Europe, excepting through the medium of their trade with China. Were British merchants, therefore, allowed to proceed to China, and carry Chinese productions to the Continent of Europe, they would sail, in the first instance, to the islands of the Indian Archipelago, with a cargo of British manufactures and staple commodities, which they would exchange with the inhabitants of those countries for such of their productions as are suitable for the Chinese market; these they would again exchange for the teas, silks, and nankeens of China, and convey them to the ports of the European Continent. Thus might there be secured to the British manufacturer an increased demand for his productions. This trade, however, which there is the most abundant evidence to prove might be followed advantageously, is wholly prohibited to the British merchant and ship-owner; whilst it is actually carried on by Foreigners from our own ports.

Another striking circumstance is, that, by the operation of the Company's monopoly, this country is deprived of the valuable fur trade, which might be carried on with the Western shores of America. Such are the disadvantages under which British subjects labour, that China, the best market for furs, is closed to them whilst it is open to the Americans, and every other nation. Thus, the North West Company, who have tried to carry it on by licence, have been so embarrassed by the regulations of the Company, that they have abandoned that part of their business; of which the Americans have not failed to avail themselves. Thus, the immense supply of furs, obtained from the islands lately discovered, by a British subject, in the South Seas, has tended little to the advantage of British subjects; who are the only people that cannot avail themselves of their own discovery, being denied access to the nearest and greatest market; whilst the Americans, as usual, have stepped in, and reaped the advantages offered.

And what, it may well be asked, are the arguments which have been advanced by the East India Company, in opposition to the representations which have been made upon this subject? It is fortunate for your Committee's purpose, that this curious and interesting question has been extensively pursued, in the investigation instituted by the two Houses of Parliament, before whom a body of evidence has been laid, conclusive as respects the positions for which your Committee are contending.

It has been urged, that the Company and their servants, who now carry on this trade, already supply the markets of China with all the produce of our industry, which that country is capable of further extension. Exactly the same argument was used by them to prove, that no benefit would accrue to this country by throwing open the trade to our Indian possessions; and yet how completely has experience proved the assertion to be fallacious; the demand for our productions having exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who were contending for an open trade. Is it not certain, that if the British trader were allowed to carry the productions of his own country, unfettered with the expenses and impediments inseparable from the commercial operations of such bo-

dies as the East India Company, precisely the same consequences would follow with respect to the demand for our productions in China, which have been the result of the partial opening of the trade to our Indian possessions?

But the most singular argument that has been brought forward, has yet to be noticed, and if we did not know that it had been advanced, it would not have been possible to convince us that any one could have been found to maintain such a position. It has been stated, that the Chinese are such an extremely jealous nation, that there would be the utmost danger of entirely losing our trade with them, if it were thrown open indiscriminately to British adventurers. The question was naturally asked, if this were the case, how did it happen that the Americans carried on so large and increasing a trade with China, without any of those consequences which had been predicted, if British subjects were permitted to participate? Can it be believed, that the only reason alleged before the Parliamentary Committee, was that the American seamen are of so orderly a character, so much under subordination and so superior in general conduct, that there is no danger of their getting into any dispute with the Chinese; whilst the British seamen are such trisicible insubordinate beings, that it would be quite impossible to keep them within bounds, and that if admitted into China indiscriminately, they would be certain to commit some act that would cause the Chinese to stop entirely the trade with British subjects. This imputation upon the character of British seamen, every ship-owner will indignantly attest to be as unjust as it is unfounded.

Your Committee will conclude this part of the subject by stating, that as the Company do not partake in the trade carried on by foreigners in tea to the Continent of Europe; nor in furs from the north-west coast of America, or from South Shetland; nor in most of the products of the eastern islands to China; nor in several other branches of eastern commerce, but confine themselves to the valuable monopoly of supplying this kingdom with tea they cannot conceive any reason why these pursuits should not be rendered available to the capital, skill and enterprise of British subjects. With this they are the more strongly impressed, by the conviction that the repeated instances of the advantages obtained, more particularly by the Americans, from the comparative freedom of their commercial system prove how necessary it is that the restriction on British commerce should be immediately removed; for the delay of such removal gives time for the establishment and growth of the commerce of other countries, and every day renders British rivalry a more difficult undertaking.

Your Committee now proceed to the most important part of their labour, as being that out of which their appointment more immediately arose, viz. the fifth and last point, "the restrictions imposed upon importation of sugar from our Eastern possessions."

It will be remembered, that when the trade to India was thrown open, that the protecting duty on Eastern India sugar, in favour of that from the West, was fixed at 10s without any distinction as to the quality, or the countries in the East, from which it came; and that last session of Parliament, an attempt was made by the West India planters and merchants, to lay a further duty of 2s 6d. on soft sugar as was equal to clayed, and a prohibitory duty upon all sugar not the produce of the British territories. That they succeeded so far as to get an act passed, laying a farther duty of 7s. upon clayed, and the prohibitory duty upon Foreign East India sugar; it being understood that this act was to be in force for one year only, and to be opened to further consideration.

Whatever, then, may have been the understanding between the East and West India interests as to the original compact, it is clear that the West Indians, from their own acts, have considered it as one which might be revised, and which was not in fact binding upon either party. If so, it is equally as open to the East Indian to seek for such revision of it; as will lead to a reduction of the duty, as it is for the West Indian to seek for a further increase. It is now, therefore, the object of your Committee to show, that so far from any increase being founded on the just claims of the West Indians, or on motives of good policy, the paramount interests of the country require, not only that the duty on the East

* Some of your Committee, who have travelled through the United States, have been particularly struck with the fact, that most of the large commercial fortunes in that country have been made in the trade between China and the Indian Archipelago and Europe;—a most lucrative trade, in which the East India Company have never engaged, but which their monopoly has transferred from their countrymen to foreigners.

A general view of the commerce of America demonstrates, that their trade with the East, exempt from those convulsions to which other branches have been subject, is the only one which has been almost uniformly profitable. In Salem, a small town of Massachusetts, scarcely known in this country, it was estimated that in 1816 nearly 17,000 tons were engaged in this trade. Instances are occasionally pointed out to Englishmen, of fortunes almost without a parallel in Europe, founded as the Americans tauntingly observe, on the system of British restrictions.

India sugar should be reduced, but that no protecting duty whatever should exist. For it can be clearly proved, that to grant the request of the West Indians, or to refuse that for which the East Indians are now suing, would be to sacrifice the interest of one hundred and twenty millions of British subjects, to that of less than one million.

Such have been the industry and ingenuity of the people, and such the improvements which have been made in machinery, that the commerce of Great Britain is placed in a high and commanding situation; and the manufacturers are enabled to compete with, or undersell, the manufacturers of every other country. British goods are every where sought after, and the demand of them seems to have no limit but that of finding a profitable market for the produce received in return.

But if our improvements extend the market for our manufactures abroad, there must, to render the trade profitable, be a corresponding increase in the consumption of foreign productions at home. It may be asked, how is this to be effected, when we have all the comforts, conveniences, and luxuries of life in great abundance, so that there is no adequate market for what we now have? If this great abundance of every thing were within the reach of our whole populace; then there would be an end of our wants, there would be no use in the further extension of commerce.

It will however, be found, that the cause of want of a market for many articles is, that they are in very limited degree obtainable by the lower classes; but place them generally within their power, and complaints of a want of demand will soon cease. Their labours have brought us every thing in great abundance, and more than the higher classes of society want; but this abundance is placed beyond the reach of the poor, by excessive or prohibitory duties.

Your Committee conceive, it will be made to appear, that if sugar were only subject to a moderate taxation or duty, British manufacturers could, in exchange for his goods, procure it in any quantity, so as to sell coarse qualities at 2½d to 3d, and refined at 3d to 6d per lb.

The extension of sale for our manufactures in the East, would create a corresponding increase of employment at home; and this circumstance, combined with the diminution in the price of sugar, would place the article generally within the reach of the poor. The change would not be simply in quantity, but also in quality. Those who now use brown, would use refined, if they could procure it for the same or a lower price than they are now giving for the brown; and when it is calculated that 50lbs. for every individual in the British empire would, on the present population, make 500,000 tons, it by no means follows that this ought to be assigned as the limit of our consumption of sugar.

It being an admitted position, that the introduction of some article which would be extensively consumed at home, is the only obstacle to the almost unlimited extension of our commerce, and that sugar would be so consumed, if put within the reach of the people generally, your Committee will now show.

1st. That sugar may be procured in any quantity which may desire.

2ndly. That it may be easily put within the reach of the people generally, and with little or no reduction of the aggregate amount of revenue at present obtained from it.

To be satisfied that sugar may be procured in an almost unlimited quantity, we need only compare the extent and population of our dominions in the East and West Indies. If a population under one million can supply us with 200,000 tons of sugar, what may one hundred millions produce, where there is an extent of territory in proportion, and where the soil and climate are equally adapted to its production? It does not follow that arithmetical proportion would be observed; but there can be no question that the East Indies can grow sugar sufficient for the consumption of all the world: and this view of the subject fully accords with the opinions of those who are well acquainted with the capabilities of our territories in India.

To procure sugar in sufficient quantity to bring it down to the price which your Committee have stated, will require some time. So great a change cannot be effected at once; though it may take place in India more rapidly than in any other country. It is calculated that we have already superseded, or are on the point of superseding, the manufactures of India, to the extent of at least three millions per annum. If then we may judge from value, (and we can have no better criterion,) this industry, if turned to the growth of sugar, would produce about 300,000 tons in the coarse state, worth probably about £10 per ton. We now consume annually in Great Britain about 150,000 tons, and the total quantity brought into the country, except at duties which preclude its home consumption, is 300,000 tons; were 200,000 tons brought from India, the whole 500,000 would amount on to 50lbs. for each individual of our present population.*

* This statement is made in round numbers; but, in point of fact, the average importation of East and West India sugar, for the two years 1819 and 1820 (the latest time up to which we have the official account,) was but 197,386 tons.

It is therefore evident, that a reduction in the price, sufficient to bring the whole quantity of 200,000 tons into consumption, is the extent to which any reduction could, in the present circumstances, be carried; either by cheapness abroad, or by reduction in the rate of duty. For whilst the quantity was altogether inadequate to the consumption of the whole, it would be bought up by those who were willing to give the highest price. No reduction, therefore, in the rate of duty can be of any advantage, beyond what is necessary to bring the total quantity, at present imported, into consumption, except so far as an increased price would be a stimulus to increased production. It is equally evident that if a reduction in the rate of duty took place, in the same proportion as the quantity consumed increased, the revenue would lose nothing by the alteration—for instance, a duty of 27s. per cwt. admits into consumption 150,000 tons; and if a duty of 20s., 3d would bring into consumption 200,000 tons, the revenue would lose nothing, and the price of sugar would be as low as it possibly can be until the quantity is increased. Again, if we suppose the consumption to be four times its present rate, the duty might be reduced to one fourth or 6s. 9d per cwt.; and this when charged according to value, would probably not exceed 4s. to 6s. per cwt. on coarse sugar, such as could be brought from India, including freight and charges, 16s. to 11s per cwt. Thus we should have sugar, duty included costing under 2½d per lb. from which, though the quantity would be inferior to that now commonly refined, yet refined sugar might doubtless be made so as to be sold at 5d per lb.; and all this might be effected without any loss whatever to the revenue.

Varities.

Mr. Sheridan.—Strange as it may appear, it nevertheless is true, that common sense and dignity were possessed by Mr. Sheridan in an extraordinary degree; but they were so counteracted by habitual prostration and irregularity, that he was scarcely known to possess them. He had a very little information;—had even little classical learning;—but the powers of his mind were very great. He had a happy vein of ridicule. He could, however, rise to the serious and the severe; and then his style of speaking was magnificent; but even in his happiest effusions, he had too much of prettiness.

He objected to the coalition, to Mr. Fox's secession from parliament to his strong language in favour of the French revolution, and predicted, as is said, the disastrous consequences of his India bill; still, he uniformly adhered to Mr. Fox, and supported his politics. He required great preparation for the display of his talents: hence he was not a debater,—one, who attacks and defends on every occasion that calls him forth. It is observable that, of this kind of oratory, antiquity has left us no specimen; and that in modern Europe it has not existed out of England. Lord North, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, excelled in it; the first, perhaps, surpassed the two others in this useful, it may, perhaps be called,—most useful species of oratory. But though Mr. Sheridan was no debater, he was sometimes most felicitous in epigrammatic reply.

Mr. Dundas.—Mr. Dundas had not those occasional displays, which raised Mr. Sheridan so high in public estimation;—but he went out in all weathers, was always able, and often triumphant. His Scottish accent was very strong, and, on the whole, rather served than injured his oratory.

Mr. Grattan.—Nature denied to Mr. Grattan many of the most important qualifications of an orator, and his taste was not that of Cicero; but she gave him genius and industry. The consequence was that he was generally thought to be the first of the second class of orators in our time. His speech in 1810, in favour of catholic emancipation, may be considered as a complete specimen of his peculiar style of oratory. It presents as the writer has observed on another occasion, an union of eloquence, imagery and philosophy, which is rarely found in any composition. Nothing can show more strongly than a comparison between Mr. Grattan and his imitators, the vast space which is ever discernible between a man of real genius, philosophy and business, and a mere artist in language.

At the end of May 1820, Mr. Grattan came, for the last time, to London:—On the first day of the following June, the writer of these pages called upon him; and, being informed that he was extremely ill, was retiring, without having seen him; but Mr. Grattan, having heard that he was in the house, sent for him. It was evident that he touched the moment of his dissolution;—but the ethereal vigour of his mind was unabated, and his zeal for the catholic cause unabated. He pressed the writer by the hand:—"It is," he said, "all over!—Yes,—all over!—but I will die in the cause—I mean to be carried to the house of commons to-morrow—to beg leave of the speaker to take the oath sitting,—and then, move two resolutions." These he mentioned to the writer; but spoke so indistinctly, that the writer could only perceive generally, that they were substantially the same as the clauses which he had prefixed to the bill, which in 1812, he brought into parliament for the relief of the catholics. He again pressed the writer by the hand, repeated the intention of being carried to the house, and desired the writer to attend him to it:—But—he died in the ensuing night!—Butler's Reminiscences.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Local News.

Two Ships were mentioned in the Report of yesterday as standing in below Saugor; and it was expected that one of them would prove to be the *LADY RAFFLES*. We kept the Press open till a late hour, in the hope that one of them might be a still later Ship from England: but up to sun-set, we could learn nothing further than that one of the Vessels in sight was supposed to be the *LARKINA* from Madras, and the other the *ANNE* from Penang, as both these were known to be in Pilot's water.

We regret to learn that there has been a dreadful Storm and Inundation in the neighbourhood of Bulloah or Noakolly, towards the sea coast. We have heard no farther particulars of this, than the general assertion that its consequences are likely to be very disastrous; we sincerely hope, however, that these apprehensions will be relieved or lessened by subsequent information.

The Subscriptions to the Irish Fund proceed with great activity. We are pleased to hear that at the Station of Cuttack nearly 2,000 Rupees were at once contributed, and we hope the same feeling will be general throughout India.

Since writing the above, we seen a Letter from Noacolly, dated Oct. 19, which states that on the 18th a Gale arose, which increased at night to a perfect Hurricane from the N. E. accompanied by heavy torrents of rain. The wind progressively veered round, and at length settled in the S. W. quarter, where it continued with full violence and without intermission till midnight. The following morning shewed the Station to be a complete wreck, with scarcely a house in the Bazar left standing, boats sunk, and the largest trees torn up by the roots.

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1822.

The Fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer in the Supreme Court, at Fort William in Bengal, commenced to-day. A few minutes after ten, the Honourable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, still the only Judge at the Presidency, took his seat on the Bench. When the usual solemnities had been gone through, the following Gentlemen were nominated as being summoned to serve on the Grand Jury for the present Sessions:

GRAND JURY.

JOHN TROTTER, Esq. FOREMAN.	
STEPHEN LAPRIMAUDATE, Esq.	JOHN SMALL, Esq.
AARON CROSSLEY SEYMORE, Esq.	W. L. GIBSON, Esq.
BENJ. FERGOUSON, Esq.	W. PATRICK, Esq.
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.	ALEXANDER F. LIND, Esq.
FRANCIS PATRICK, Esq.	TREDWAY CLERK, Esq.
H. P. RUSSEL, Esq.	WM. YORK LINDSEY, Esq.
JOHN ABBOT, Esq.	JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq.
F. T. HALL, Esq.	THOMAS HUTTON, Esq.
RODERICK ROBERTSON, Esq.	ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq.
RODNEY STATHAM, Esq.	CHARLES MORLEY, Esq.
JAS. MCNEIGHT, Esq.	BROWN ROBERTS, Esq.

PETIT JURY.

THOS. GAB. GUNTER,	JOHN BULL,
ARTHUR COURAGE,	GEORGE ROOTS,
DANIEL MORAN,	MICHAEL BULL,
GEO. MORGAN,	CHAS. GOLDSMITH,
WM. BENJ. JOHNSTONE,	WM. BURN,
WM. BARRINGTON,	CORNELIUS SMITH.

Sir Francis Macnaghten in giving his charge to the Jury, observed that though the cases this Sessions were not so few as he could wish, yet he was happy to say that the charges chiefly consisted of common abuses and misdemeanors, he would therefore not detain them by making unnecessary comments.

There was one case, however, of rather an extraordinary nature, one cruelly revolting to the feelings of man and really very shocking—it was the case of a man charged with having committed

a rape on a child of 8 years of age.—From the depositions made at the Police Office (we understood His Lordship to say) the case appeared to be of a nature which might either have been adjusted there, or entirely hushed up, rather than to bring it into that Court, where it could not fail to excite the greatest indignation.—What induced his Lordship to think that the affair might have been settled without being brought before the Court, was, that the charge had not been made at the Police Office for months after the occurrence took place; another circumstance which led him to some doubt, was that the father of the girl came to him a few days ago to solicit that a compromise might be made in this affair. His Lordship thought it fair to lay these circumstances before the Gentlemen of the Jury that they might form their judgment accordingly.

Another offence, of which the venerable Judge thought it his duty to apprise the Gentlemen of the Jury, was a charge against the inferior Officers of the Police.—It appeared that certain of these persons had seized upon a man, accused him of stealing, and put him in custody, where after having kept him some time, they by threats or other means extorted 27 Rupees, though their demands on the poor wretch in the first instance amounted to 30, after which they set him at liberty.—If those persons had been convinced that this man was guilty, it was their duty to detain him—or if there was not sufficient proof they ought to have let him go again. His Lordship could really conceive nothing so odious as people being guilty of what they must know to be a crime, and yet acting under the mask of Justice; while such disgraceful proceedings were carrying on, he felt, convinced, the people would conceive the institution of the Police rather a bane, than a blessing to the City.

If these people should be convicted before him, (and it did not appear that they had acted even under the supposition of the party being guilty) or if he found that they acted with any intent of defrauding or robbing this person, it was his Lordship's determination to punish them to the utmost degree the law would permit.

The Petit Jury having been sworn, the following cases were brought on.

LUTCHMON, GINDA and GONER for felony.—The charges not being proved, the Jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY—the prisoners were discharged.

NAWARDEE was next put to the bar, on a charge of robbery and convicted, verdict GUILTY.

The case of MOSSULLAH for a rape was next brought on, when the charges being fully proved, the Jury returned a verdict GUILTY.

Berhampore.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th we had much rain with a smart gale from the Eastward, which has rendered the weather cool and pleasant, with every indication of the approach of the cold season. It is to be hoped this favorable change will be productive of benefit to the invalids; for, I am sorry to say, the station has been unusually sickly: fevers and agues being very prevalent, much of which may be attributed to the unwholesome exhalations on the drying up of the inundated lands.

The sickness which for a short period prevailed in his H. M.'s 17th Foot, which might naturally be expected in fresh Troops, appears to have subsided, and there is little doubt from the regularity observable in the behaviour of the men in general, and the great care and attention paid to prevent their obtaining the pernicious Country Liquor, that few casualties will occur.

The City, as usual, is very unhealthy, and the mortality among the Natives in the vicinity considerable. The month of Kartick with the Natives is proverbially sickly, though more so some years than others, and the pleasures they indulge in during the Poojahs about that period, are frequently productive of serious indisposition. I am happy to add that few cases of that dreadful scourge—the Cholera, have occurred.

Berhampore, Oct 22, 1822.

M —

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Suffering Irish.

To the HONOURABLE SIR FRANCIS MAGNAGHEN, Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of the Irish.

HONBLE SIR,

We, the undersigned, Vicar and Wardens of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario, have infinite pleasure in transmitting to you the undermentioned sums in aid of the Fund for the Suffering Irish, viz.

Amount collected at the Church, on the 27th inst., .. 831 10
Amount contributed from the Fund of the Church, .. 2000

2831 10

Two Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Eighty-One Sicea Rupees and Ten Annas. With our hearty wishes for the further success of this Charitable Work. We beg to subscribe ourselves,

Honourable Sir,

Your most respectful and obedient Servants,

Calcutta, October 28, 1822.

P.S. Enclosed is a Check, No. 258, on the Commercial Bank for the amount,

F. M. DA ST. THEREZA.
JOSEPH BARRETTO.
THOMAS DE SOUZA.
FRANCIS VRIGNON.
JOHN DA CRUZ.

Generosity of Soldiers.—It affords us an uncommon degree of satisfaction to record another instance of the generosity and philanthropy of Soldiers. The following letter needs no comment from us. We have read it, as we know all who peruse it must do, with feelings of delight and pride. Whatever the sons of Erin may feel in future towards their governors, however galled may be their recollections of unmerited oppression and neglect, they cannot but be convinced, that the people of Albion are their brothers indeed; and it is to be hoped, when by the mercy of Providence and the kindly exertions of man, the distress that now pinches the sister country to the vitals, shall cease; this gratifying conviction will draw the bonds of amity closer; to the increased and mutual happiness of nations once at variance, but now doubly united under a Monarch who has shown himself a greater friend to Ireland than any of his predecessors:—

To the President of the Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Irish, Calcutta.

SIR.—The Officers of the Horse Artillery, anxious to contribute to the relief of their suffering Countrymen in Ireland, have opened a Subscription, to which every man in the Brigade has been allowed to contribute. I am happy to say, it has been liberally supported—about 1400 Rupees have been subscribed. But, as Soldiers are seldom over-burthened with ready cash, we must wait until the next issue of Pay before the sum can be realized.

Considering, however, that the example may be followed by others, to whom such a plan has not occurred, we lose no time in making the communication to you, in the hope that its publication may tend to the benefit of those for whom we are so much interested.

Not being able at present to specify any particular sum, we leave it to your judgment to bring it forward in any way you may think proper.—I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Meerut, Oct. 15, 1822.

J. P. BOILEAU, Major,

Sec. Mess Committee.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, OCTOBER 28, 1822.

	BUY.	SELL.
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 20 4	19 10
Unremittable ditto,	13 4	12 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, }	25 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of April,	23 8	22 8
Bank Shares,	4600 0	4500 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans upon Deposit of Comy's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

Distress in Ireland.**ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.**

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Captain W. H. Kemme,	32	David Browne, 3d do... ..	3
Mrs. Gonsalves,	200	George Simpson, Boat-	
Lackersteen and Co.,	200	swain,	3
A. Agabeg,	100	Thos. Wilson, Carpenter	2
Nicholas Jebb,	100	Peter Peterson, Gunner,	2
Fathula A. Asphar,	100	John Jackson, Sail-maker	2
Mrs. Weldon,	50	Chas. Smith, Ship's Cook	2
George Rowland,	50	Wm. Perry, Captain's	
James Robertson,	40	Steward,	1
L. J. Barretto,	16	John Heath, Do. Servant,	2
J. da Cruz,	16	Andrew Jameson, Able	
Thomas Young,	20	Seaman,	1
John Hodges,	10	Wm. Meggs,	1
Major W. R. Gilbert, ...	100	James Ball,	1
Lady Toone,	100	Thos. Mathias,	1
W. Thomas Toone, Esq.,	100	Lennard Mayor,	1
Ensign David Williams,		Thomas Barnes,	1
2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I.	50	Thomas Sheen,	1
David Hare,	100	Edward James,	1
Alan Campbell Dunlope,	50	John Williams,	1
Buddenauth Doss,	25	John Allen, Butcher, ...	2
Alexander Watson, Indi-		A. Anderson, Seaman, ...	1
go Planter,	100	Jas. Somerville,	1
Baboo Byrub Chunder		Thomas Davies,	1
Singh, Gomastah of the		Jas. Scotland,	1
above Factory,	100	Thos. Ward,	1
E. B.,	75	John Rogers,	1
J. B. R.,	25	Chas. Levert,	1
Assistants and Writers		H. Lawson, (Boy),	1
in the Danapore Pay		Jas. Keal, (Musician), ..	1
Office,	65	C. Gaskin,	1
Nowab Shumshere Jung,	100	Edwd. Humphries,	1
J. H. Reating,	16	Thos. Lamb,	1
John Birch,	100	Amount Collection and	
W. C. Blacquire,	100	Contribution from Ca-	
Thomas Alsop,	100	tholic Church, N. S.	
A. C. Barwell,	249	De Rozario,	2881
G. Waddell,	50	Mahomed Hosain,	25
Rameonye Chatterjee, ...	10	J. S. May,	50
Sumboochunder Gangoo-		Ensign Smith,	16
ly,	5	A. Wilson,	50
Sibchunder Bose,	6	H. Fitzgerald,	50
T.,	50	D. Macfarlane,	50
Ramechunder Mitter, ...	12	H. Boileau,	100
Doorgapersaud Roy, ...	5	John Small,	50
Captain Vincent, 20th		W. Dorin,	100
Regiment,	100		
Ship Bengal Merchant,		Total,	6,200
A. Browne, Commander,	8		
Robt. Garrick, Chief Offi-		Sums already subscribed	73,974
cer,	5		
Wm. Rees, 2d do,	4	Grand Total,	80,174

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—GANGES, onward-bound, remains,—MINSTREL, passed up.

Kedgerie.—ASIA, onward-bound, remains,—GLOBE, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, and DORSETSHIRE.

Sauger.—BOMBAY MERCHANT, gone to Sea.

Two inward-bound Ships, working up below the Light House, names not ascertained, one of them said to be the LADY RAFFLES.

The ALMORAH, arrived off Calcutta on Sunday.

Selections.

Pertie Paul Sing.—A Letter from our Correspondent at Benares informs us, that Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, having freed the District of Juanpore from the Banditti headed by Pertie Paul Sing, was returning to Cantonments with his Detachment; and a general opinion exists that the prompt measures of repression so judiciously adopted in this instance, will ensure the tranquillity of that part of the country for a considerable time to come.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters," said the Wise Man of old, "for thou shalt find it after many days." This saying has been forcibly brought to our mind by the Subscription lately raised among the Europeans at this Presidency for the poor Bengalese who suffered from the Inundation at Backergange, which is now being returned by the contributions of the wealthy Natives towards our countrymen in Europe. In a letter received by us on Friday, from an Indigo Planter in the Interior, there was sent enclosed a Memorial addressed to him by his Gomastah, of which, having procured a translation to be made, we find the contents to be as follows:—

"**SREE SREE DOORDAH.**—The Memorial of Byras Chunder Singh, Gomastah of Salgurmdua Factory in the Zillah of Jessore.

"**CHARITABLE SIR,**—Having understood from the English newspapers, that in one part of the British Dominions there is a great famine on account of the scarcity of the fruits of the earth, it is our duty every one to contribute something, more or less according to his means, to relieve the inhabitants of that country. But more especially as when the waters rose suddenly and overflowed the Zillah of Backergange, so that the inhabitants were dying for want—the English people raised money, some giving much, some little, every one in proportion to their respective abilities, to save the people from starving to death—I, your honour's humble servant, am desirous, according to my circumstances, of sending a Hundred Rupees to help to relieve the distresses of that country of Great Britain, where the famine exists, and I beg your honour will have the kindness to enquire and find out how the same may be conveyed to these poor suffering people."

The money has accordingly been added to the Irish charitable fund, and we wish the example could be made known to thousands of the same rank in life, on whose hearts it might operate as a charitable admonition—"Go thou and do likewise." Considering the alacrity with which all classes have come forward, we feel confident that if the Indigo Planters, many of whom are now in Calcutta, were to explain to those around them in their respective districts, the awful calamity that has fallen upon a portion of the British Dominions, it would be found that there exists a fund of humanity among the Natives of India that only requires to be called into activity; and that in the remotest corners there are individuals whose hearts are equally sensible as that of the person whose letter is inserted above, to the claims of compassion and gratitude.

Notwithstanding our reluctance to intermeddle with State Affairs, and our settled antipathy to the publication of any thing that could be construed as an exposure of domestic concerns; yet out of the love, favour, and affection which we have and bear, to our good Friend the King of Oudh, we give insertion to the following Proclamations, which have already appeared as Advertisements in one Calcutta Paper* (but one not accessible to many of our readers), and we expect his Majesty will be pleased when he understands that we, of our own accord, have given his Proclamations this additional publicity.

PROCLAMATION.

"The 12th day of the Mohurrum in the 1238th year of the Higerre—From his Majesty the King of Oudh.

"WHEREAS, from the pernicious counsels of FUZZ ULKE, the Prince Mirza Nusseer-ood-Deen Hyder behaved in a manner that was calculated to excite the displeasure of his Majesty; the said FUZZ ULKE and his whole family, are banished from the territories of Oudh; and an order is given that if any officer of the army hold any communication public or private, with the Prince, or derive any gain from his revenues in any way whatsoever—on the same being known, he shall be dismissed from the service of his Majesty, and his property shall be confiscated, and himself severely punished.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

(Same date.)

"As the Aunt of FUZZ ULKE was employed among the Moghulanees, (Maids of Honour) in the Female Apartments of the Palace, thro' her interest this man became a servant of the Dihoreet and by degrees he

* The MIRAT-ool-UKHBAH.

† A doorkeeper or servant in waiting at the Female Apartments.

‡ By the Dihoree is meant, the affairs of the female department, collecting and disposing of the revenues attached to it, &c.

was promoted to the office of Durogha (or steward.) But as he was a man of obscure origin he could not bear his good fortune with moderation, and deviating from the paths of duty he became altogether ungrateful. Besides embezzling lakhs of rupees from the revenues of the Dihoree (for supporting the female part of the Royal Family) he stirred up astonishing mischiefs. Having given bad advice to the Prince by holding out false hopes, and having told him improper stories that had no foundation, he corrupted his principles and made him deviate from the obedience due to his Royal father; owing to which his education has been very much retarded. In short he laboured with the most treacherous assiduity to produce mischief in the Royal family. At last he succeeded in persuading the Prince to manifest contumacy towards his Royal father, and in exciting altercations among the different members of the Family. Not contented with all this mischief, he wished to carry the Prince with his Harem out of his Majesty's territories, and stir up disturbances. From the Prince's youth and inexperience, it was his misfortune not to foresee the danger of these proceedings, and he yielded to FUZZ ULKE's advice. To crown the whole, this Fuzz Ulee began to levy troops, both cavalry and infantry, in the very capital of Lucknow, and it will be easily conceived what mischiefs he might have done in the provinces. Consequently the indignation of his Majesty waxed hot and burned against him, and he was arrested; and now, as a just retribution for his evil deeds, he has been banished the country with his family. And notice is hereby given that whosoever shall be found guilty of such ungrateful and mischievous conduct, will subject himself like this wicked man, to the wrath of the king; and his house shall be confiscated, and himself doomed to perpetual imprisonment."

—SO MUCH FOR FUZZ ULKE!

A Nuwab's Accession announced after the Oriental Fashion.—From the *Mirat-ool-Ukhbar*.—The circumstance of the melancholy departure of Nusseer-ool-molk Intizamood-Dowlah Snyud Ulee Khan Bahadoor Nusrut Jung, the late Nuwab of Dacca, for the paradise of the Most High God, was mentioned in a former number. Now it has come to my knowledge that by the orders of Government, the Sun of the Sign of Excellence, the Pearl of the Ocean of Humanity that has no fellow—the Repository of Science and Literature, and the President of the Assemblies of the Learned—the highly Liberal and Elevated in dignity, —Umeer-ool-moolk Shums-ood Dowlah Snyud Uhmud Ulee Khan, Brother of the late Nuwab, has bestowed fresh splendor on that noble seat. Men of all classes repeat this verse in allusion to the accession of this worthy and magnanimous Nobleman, and to the demise of his renowned bother:

*Ueed-i-Ramazan amud o mah-i Ramazan ruft
Sud shookr kih een amud o sud huf kih an ruft*

The Festival after the month of Ramzan* is come: and the month of Ramzan is gone:

A thousand + thanks that this (Festival) is come, and a thousand thanks that that (month) is gone.—*Hurkaru.*

The Greeks.—Letters from Constantinople, of a late date, we understand, have been received in Town, by some of the Native Merchants, stating that the Greeks have been defeated, that the Sea is re-opened, and that the last Island belonging to the Greeks had probably submitted at the date of the Letter.

Babylon, Nineveh, &c.—Mr. Landseer is preparing a work in quarto, which will consist of representations and explanations of the hieroglyphical engravings that have been disinterred at Babylon, Nineveh, &c. and brought to England by recent Travellers.

Satirical Pam.—A New Satirical Poem has appeared in London in the beginning of June, called "THE MOHAWKS," with Notes, in the manner of the *Parnassus of Literature*, and directed chiefly, we understand, against the writers in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, and JOHN BULL Newspaper.—*John Bull.*

* The ninth month of the Mahomedan year, which the Moosulmanns consider to be holy; and the first day of the succeeding month they call their *Ueed* on which they have assemblies for public worship. † Literally "a hundred thanks" and "a hundred pities" changed to a thousand, conformably to the English idiom.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 27	Franklin	Amren.	J. J. GOWIN	Philadelphia	June 8
27	Berrea Beggy	Arab	Syed Abdarman Mocha		Sept. 2

Administration to Estate.

Mr. Richard Panting, late of the Town of Calcutta Taylor, deceased.—Mrs. Mary Panting, Widow.

New South Wales.

Sydney, May 24.—His Excellency the Governor, Lady Brisbane, and Miss Mackdougall, arrived in Town from Parramatta on Monday last. His Excellency, and Family, returned yesterday morning.

The half-yearly inspection of His Majesty's 48th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Erskine, C. B. and Lieutenant Governor, took place on Tuesday last, in Hyde Park. About half past nine in the morning, the Regiment was under arms; and, about ten o'clock, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces (Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B.) and Staff, appeared on the ground. The Regiment was presently put in motion, and went through all the various evolutions, many of which were quite novel, with the utmost precision and accordance. The firing was remarkable for nicety of exactness; and the troops never exhibited a more attractive or soldier-like appearance. Upon the termination of the inspection, His Excellency was pleased to express to Colonel Erskine his high sense of unqualified approbation as to the neatness, adroitness and discipline of this excellent corps. Had the circumstance of the inspection been made public a vast concourse no doubt would have been in the Park on the gratifying occasion. As it was, however, a highly respectable assemblage hastily collected *en-masse*, to become spectators of a scene which, very naturally, has a tendency to revert the mind to Old England from thence to the Peninsula; and, not at all improbable, even to the immortal plains of Waterloo! Lady Brisbane, accompanied by Miss Mackdougall and other Ladies, honored Hyde Park with their presence.

Extraordinary Death.—The following is the melancholy end of Captain West, of the *INDIAN WHALER*, who visited Port Jackson in March 1821 to refit, and resumed her voyage in the ensuing month:—Captain Moore, of the *WOODLARK*, informs us, that the unfortunate Commander spoken of, was heading his boat as usual one day, about three months since, off New Zealand, when the frail bark was stove in by a blow from the whale to which they were fast, and the animal, almost at the same instant, seized Captain West by the middle of the body, and nearly tore him asunder. He was immediately picked up and taken on board, when the vessel made for the land; and the hapless mariner, scarcely alive, in a wretchedly mangled condition, was conveyed on shore, where all the assistance that could be rendered was promptly afforded; but, in four days after the accident, Captain West entered the eternal world. He was interred in Mr. Hall's garden at New Zealand, alongside of Mr. Wilson, his chief officer, who had fallen a victim to miserable intemperance, and who had been interred about 15 months before. The vessel goes home, therefore, under the command of the second officer.

New Zealand.—By the *WOODLARK* a letter has been received from the Reverend Mr. WILLIAMS, of the London Missionary Society, stating the safe arrival of the brig *QUEEN CHARLOTTE*, Captain Henry, at the Bay of Islands, on her way to the Society Islands. The Reverend Gentleman says, that the vessel narrowly escaped being cut off at the North Cape; the natives in that vicinity being very unfriendly and barbarous. By another channel we learn, that Missionary efforts are rendered fruitless, and suspended *pro tempore*, owing to the state of confusion and warfare into which the whole island by this time may be plunged. *Shunghee*, that aspiring and enlightened chief, who has but lately returned from England, dreams and talks of nothing less than the total subjugation of the whole island to his sway. All his views are directed to that one object; and he has actually issued a mandate to some of the Gentlemen of the Missionary body, prohibiting their departure from the present place of residence on pain of the consequences, being determined to class the friend with the foe who shall dare to impede or obstruct his measures; and he will give no passport of safe conduct, therefore the Christian arms are, in this instance, for a time unavoidably grounded. This chief has profited considerable by his visit to England; having thence obtained a vast expansion of mind, and embibed incalculable knowledge. His observation upon Europeans, and their customs, has been so particularly close, that there is as much distinction, in point of mental endowment, between the other chiefs, and as that now contends for the New Zealand crown, as exists, comparatively speaking, between the Christian and infidel. His quickness of perception is none of the least of his acquired qualities, which, joined to unusual strength of mind, and determination to conquer, renders him very formidable. As to ability to effect the intended enslavement, when the *WOODLARK* left, he had one of the best armies that New Zealand ever witnessed; it consisted of 2000 picked men, and those were daily being joined by others, who seemed to wish Mr. *Shunghee* to be their King. This force, headed by *Shunghee* in person, was on the eve of setting out for the River Thames, intending to exterminate all the refractory in that vicinity, and thus strike terror into the hearts of all. It is thought that he will accomplish his vast undertaking; but how *His New Zealand Majesty* will be able to return his blood-bought dignity, and suppress the envy of the numerous chiefs, who govern the mighty tribes, is a problem that time alone can solve. At all events *King Shunghee* will be renowned in the annals of his country. No other information comes by this opportunity that is further important; at least, nothing that we can venture to report upon, without further, and the most unequivocal testimony.

Stanias.

I.

Slight show'rs descend, and slake the teeming fields,
Whence fragrant herbs, and noxious weeds arise;
Flocks seek the shelter which the covert yields,
And to her nest, the swift wing'd swallows flies.

II.

The rain has ceas'd, and heav'n's expanse appears
Radiant with light, and I ris' beauteous form,
And fickle Nature smiling thro' her tears,
Affords no presage of the coming storm.

III.

Again the herds their wonted pastures seek,
Again the linnet trims its moistened wing,
The landscape wears not now a prospect bleak,
And in the hedge the joyous Mavis sings.

IV.

But mark that flash, the lightning flies along
The gloomy sky with threatening aspect fairs;
The re-pealing thunder sounds the woods among;
The storm begins, and rain in torrents pours.

V.

The flocks deceiv'd again to shelter move,
The startled linnet seeks the friendly shed;
Its fav'rite wood receives the tim'rous dove,
And bleak the fields, when browsing cattle fed.

VI.

So man, escap'd ideal sorrow's smart
Roves unconfin'd, in confidence elate;
And sudden feeling misery's bitter dart
Arraigns the justice of unerring Fate.

Chittagong,

J. W. S.

Marriage.

At Benares, on the 9th instant, Mr. THOMAS KERROD, of Calcutta, to Miss CHARLOTTE RACHAM, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel FETHERSTON.

Births.

On the 27th instant, Mrs. LEWIS COOPER, of a Son.

On the 27th instant, Mrs. A. FLEMING, of a Son.

On the 27th instant, at the house of G. BALLARD, Esq. the Lady of H. M. PIGOU, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 25th instant, the Lady of C. A. CAVORRE, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Moorsheadabad, on the 23d instant, Mrs. McDERMOTT, of a Son.

At Penang, on the 12th instant, the Lady of G. ALEXANDER, Esq. M. D. Superintending Surgeon of that Presidency, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 27th instant, at his mother's house in Pnddoopeeke, Italy, Mr. ROBERT BEEK, Son of the late Captain ROBERT BEEK, aged 16 years, 5 months and 23 days.

On the 26th instant, Mr. GEORGE SPENCER, Assistant in the Salt Gollahs, aged 86 years, 9 months and 25 days.

On the 26th instant, the infant Son of Mr. F. D. KELLNER, aged 2 months and 19 days.

On the 17th instant, at Korga, a Village in the Road to Dinagore, whither he was proceeding for a change of air accompanied by the Medical Officer of the Corps, Brevet Captain GEORGE PRESTON, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Acting Adjutant of the Rungpoor Local Battalion, most sincerely and deservedly lamented.

On the 12th instant, at the New Cantonments near Nagpore, departed this life, O'BRIEN ARTHUR KEMPLAND, infant Son of Captain GEORGE KEMPLAND, of the 8th Light Cavalry.

On the 17th ultimo, much regretted by his numerous friends, Mr. RICHARD GLASSUP, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 42 years, leaving a Wife and four Children, to lament his untimely death.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

H. M.

Morning, 2 38
Evening, 3 4